THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
*Corrected up to March 1889.*
BOMBAY:
P. Inted & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,800—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1889.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

| Qts. pts. | | Qts. pts. |
|---|---|---|
| 2-9 7-0 | Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc | 124 7-80 |
| 22-0 12-0 | | 220 120 |
| 26-0 13-8 | Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palmo | 260 140 |
| 29-0 15-0 | | 290 150 |
| 31-0 19-0 | After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafitt | 310 190 |
| 38-0 20-0 | | 380 200 |

"C. P. & Co.'s stock and selection of Claret are the largest, and rank as the finest in India."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captain. | Friday. 1889. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MIRZAPORE | 3913 | 600 | R. Harvey | 20th Dec. |
| B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND | 4029 | 700 | G. W. Atkinson | 27th ,, |
| | | | | 1890 |
| ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | G. W. F. Browne | 3rd Jan. |
| B.L. THAMES | 4113 | 800 | W. A. Seaton | 10th ,, |
| † MIRZAPORE | 3913 | 600 | R. Harvey | 17th ,, |
| B.L. GANGES | 4308 | 800 | T. I. Alderton | 24th ,, |
| † ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | G. W. F. Browne | 31st ,, |
| B.L. ORIENTAL | 5500 | 1000 | E. Stewart | 7th Feb. |
| † SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 14th ,, |
| B.L. CLYDE | 4136 | 800 | J. L. Parfitt | 21st ,, |
| † ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | G. W. F. Browne | 28th ,, |
| B.L. PENINSULAR | 5500 | 1000 | W. J. Webber | 7th Mar. |
| † SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 14th ,, |
| B.L. SUTLEJ | 4305 | 800 | W. D. Worcester | 21st ,, |
| † ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | G. W. F. Browne | 28th ,, |
| B.L. MASSILIA | 4918 | 1000 | C. Fraser | 4th Apr. |

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captain | On or about 1890. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MIRZAPORE | 3913 | 600 | R. Harvey | 18th Mar. |
| ORIENTAL | 5500 | 1000 | E. Stewart | 12th Apr. |
| PENINSULAR | 5500 | 1000 | W. J. Webber | 13th May. |

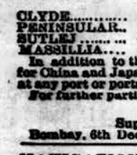
The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers leaving there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captain. | On or about 1889. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| CLYDE | 4136 | 800 | J. L. Parfitt | 19th Dec. |
| PENINSULAR | 5500 | 1000 | W. J. Webber | 2nd Jan. 90. |
| SUTLEJ | 4305 | 800 | W. D. Worcester | 16th Jan. |
| MASSILIA | 4918 | 1000 | C. Fraser | 30th ,, |

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 6th December 1889.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA OCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay.

| Steamers. | Tons. | H.P. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SINGAPORE | 5,000 | 800 | 20th Dec. |
| PO | | ... | 10th Jan. 1890. |
| DOMENICO BALDUINO | 5,000 | 800 | 1st Feb. 1890. |
| RAFFAELE RUBATTINO | 5,000 | 800 | 20th Feb. 1890. |
| SINGAPORE | 5,000 | 800 | 10th Mar. 1890. |
| DOMENICO BALDUINO | 5,000 | 800 | 1st April 1890. |

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | To sail. |
|---|---|
| BIBAGNO | On the 8th January 1890. |

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 12, 1889.

### AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | H. P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATRIX | F. Egger | 4,600 | 750 | 5th Jan. 90 |
| POSEIDON | Lemisich | 4,600 | 600 | 5th Feb. 90 |

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 500 | Rs. 300 | Rs. 150 |

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 800 | Rs. 480. |

*Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.*

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H. P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ELEKTRA | A. Lussich | 4 000 | 600 | 10th Jan '90 |

Calling at Aden, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MEDUSA | G. Messel | 3,500 | 550 | 14th Jan. '90 |

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 11th Dec. 1889.

### MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 12th January 1890 at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.
A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

### ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

| Vessel. | T.R. Commander. | To sail. |
|---|---|---|
| ML PERSIA | 3547 R. Hutchison | 24th Dec. |
| M BRITANNIA | 3069 Thos. Mitchell | 9th Jan. |
| ML NUBIA | 3551 F. Blight | 21st ,, |
| M ARABIA | 3544 J. Laird | 28th Feb. |
| L HISPANIA | 3380 G. Abrey | 25th ,, |
| ML ASIA | 3560 Wm. Russell | 11th Mar. |
| L PERSIA | 3547 R. Hutchison | 29th ,, |
| ML BRITANNIA | 3069 Thos. Mitchell | 19th April. |
| L NUBIA | 3551 F. Blight | 26th ,, |
| L ARABIA | 3544 J. Laird | 17th May. |
| ML HISPANIA | 3380 G. Abrey | 31st ,, |

Steamers marked L proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M to Marseilles only; steamers marked ML go to Liverpool via Marseilles and book passengers for both ports. Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles). Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for first-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the upper deck. For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 30th Nov. 1889.

### BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. THE SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. "SWORDSMAN," 1,124 tons, Capt. DETLEFSEN, will sail as above on 20th December.
For Freight and Passage apply to
VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, at 11 a.m. on 22nd December, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.
S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 18th December, and the

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 19th December, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

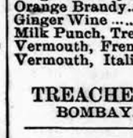
FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.
S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 18th December.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.
THE S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 20th December.
THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 24th December.

The undersigned are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the Indian Imperial Marine Insurance Company, Ld.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 18th December 1889. Agents.

### MACIVER LINE.
FIRST-CLASS PASSAGES ON VERY MODERATE TERMS.

S. S. "LYCIA," 3,139 tons, carrying a Doctor and Stewardess, Cabins amidship and Electric Light, sails for Plymouth or Liverpool at the end of December. Apply to
Messrs. KILLICK NIXON, and Co.,
Agents, MacIver Line,
34, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.



IMPORTANT NOTICE.
PASSENGER SEASON, 1889-90.
MESSRS. THOS. COOK & SON have pleasure in inviting the attention of Members of the Civil and Military Services, who may desire to take advantage of the new and much improved Second Saloon accomodation of the P. & O. Company's Vessels, to their system of Registration of Forward bookings, by which the names of intending Passengers are registered, and from which parties are selected and grouped together in specially selected Cabins.
For further particulars and dates of sailing of Steamers of the P. & O. and other Lines see Cook's "Oriental Travellers' Gazette," containing Telegraphic Code, post free on application to
THOS. COOK & SON,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
11, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY.
Rs. 25 per doz.

Has met with Great Approval.
Many Testimonials have been received as to its Superior Quality.
It is now supplied to a Large Number of Messes and Clubs.
The production of one of the Oldest and Largest Distilleries in the Highlands.
Has a Fine, Full, Mellow Flavour and an Agreeable Odour.
The Whisky for Connoisseurs.

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### FOREIGN LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.

THESE Liqueurs, etc., are imported from the countries where they are produced in the greatest perfection. The difference in quality of these is immense, but, owing to the high price of the genuine, great frauds are practised on the public. We guarantee all our Liqueurs to be of the best brands, and obtained from the source direct.

| | Per Bottle Qts. Rs. a. | Cash. Pts. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| Benedictine | 6 4 | 3 10 |
| Chartreuse, from the Monastery, Green | 8 0 | 4 8 |
| Do. do. Yellow | 6 12 | 3 12 |
| Cherry Brandy, best Morella (Treacher's) | 3 2 | 1 14 |
| Creme de Cacao | 4 0 | ... |
| Creme de Noyeau (Best) | 4 0 | 2 4 |
| Curacao, Amsterdam, Orange or White | 5 8 | 2 12 |
| Kummel | 3 10 | ... |
| Maraschino de Zara (the finest) | 4 0 | 2 4 |

BITTERS, &c.

| | Per doz. Qts. Rs. a. | Cash. Pts. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| Angostura Bitters | ... | 24 0 |
| Orange Bitters | 24 0 | 13 8 |
| Brandy Bitters, Treacher and Co.'s / Pomalo & Orange Bitters, Treacher & Co.'s / Wine Bitters, Treacher & Co.'s | ½ pints 12 | 0 |
| Ginger Brandy | 25 0 | ... ... |
| Orange Brandy | 30 0 | ... ... |
| Ginger Wine | 16 0 | ... ... |
| Milk Punch, Treacher & Co.'s | 25 0 | ... ... |
| Vermouth, French | 17 0 | ... ... |
| Vermouth, Italian | 18 0 | ... ... |

TREACHER & COMPANY, Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### HOT WEATHER RETREAT
LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.
ON THE WAY TO KHUNDALLA.
Will be opened on 20th December, 1889.
UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.
IS a First-class Hotel and is splendidly situated on the Hill, with a good western and all round view and within an easy distance from the Railway Station.
Apply to the
MANAGER, LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.

### STONE ENGRAVING.

THE only ESTABLISHMENTS at BOMBAY and POONA, where you can select a GOLD SIGNET RING set with any stone and have a Monogram, Crest, or Initials cut on at a few days' notice, is
MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS, ENGRAVERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

### ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

The CHEAPEST material ever offered, from the BEST makers.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| BRUSH DYNAMO, | 16 Arc Lights (2,000 candle-power each) | Rs. 800 |
| Do. do. | 10 ,, ,, | do. 500 |
| EDISON do. | 65 Incandescent Lamps, (20 c. p.) | ... 400 |
| GRAMME do. | 20 Arc Lights of 500 c.p. each or 200 Incan. Lights of 20 c. p. | 500 |
| GRAMME DYNAMO, | 10 Incandesent Lamps of 20 c. p. | ... 180 |

GASSNER Dry Cells. No Chemicals. Always ready. Lasts for ever.
INCANDESCENT Lamps, 3, 5, 10 and 20 c. p.
INSULATED CABLE, from 6 annas per yard.
Do. WIRE ,, 1 anna ,,
F. FISCHER & Co.

### SUPERIOR SHERRIES.

OUR SHERIES are selected and matured on the spot and shipped by the well-known firm of Gonzalez, Byass & Co., who have obtained a world-wide reputation for the high character and superior quality of their Wines.
The following have been selected by Treacher and Co. as specially suited to the taste and requirements of residents in India. The Company's large importations enable them to quote lower prices than customary for such high-class Wines.

| | Cash Prices. Per doz. Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| AMONTILLADO.—A genuine "natural" Sherry of superior quality, very old and choice, one of the driest of the Xerez Wines | 40 0 |
| MANZANILLA.—Dry, of a fine straw colour, and unsurpassed for delicacy and purity; it is a "perfect San Lucar" Wine of full flavour and firmness | 31 0 |
| GOLDEN SHERRY.—Rich nutty-flavoured Dessert Wine, much admired | 30 0 |
| OLD DRY SHERRY.—Well matured, remarkably soft and dry, and free from acidity. Specially recommended | 29 0 |
| VINO DE PASTO.—A good generous Dinner Wine, unequalled for price, and well suited for family use | 27 0 |
| PALE DINNER SHERRY.—An excellent light Wine for general use, in great demand as a good, clean drinking Sherry | 24 0 |
| EXTRA DRY PALE SHERRY.—A light natural unblended Wine | 21 0 |
| LIGHT SHERRY.—A pure light Spanish Wine of very fair quality | 17 0 |

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

### CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES,
NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS.
IN
NUMEROUS VARIETIES.
ALL our various Departments have now been replenished with the most splendid selections of NEW and NOVEL GOODS.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

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J. NEUBERG.

Meadow Street, BOMBAY.

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A VERY CHOICE SELECTION. WALKING "FOR XMAS AND NEW YEAR."
HOAR & CO.'S WELL-BALANCED HANDLES. STICKS.

| | |
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| Kentish Cherry, Kendal Hazel, Ceylon Vines, Black Thorn, Spur Oak, Orange, Olive, Wangee | From Re. 1- 8. |
| Ash Plants—"Thin and Elastic for Riding" | From Re. 0-12. |
| Malacca and Ebony—"Mashers"—Silver-mounted | From Rs. 4- 0. |
| Handsome Silver-mounted Sticks and Canes | From Rs. 6- 0. |

HOAR & CO., { STICK IMPORTERS, } BOMBAY

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IN addition to a Choice Assortment of English Production we have the following :—

INDIAN CHRISTMAS CARDS—
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INDIAN CHRISTMAS CARDS—
Photographs of Various Indian Scenes ... ... ... ... ...Each Re. 1 0
INDIAN CHRISTMAS CARDS—
Hand-Painted, Bombay Views, &c. ... ... ... ... ... ...Each Re. 1 4

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ELLWOOD'S PATENT SUN HATS AND HELMETS.
ANDRES AND CHRISTYS DOUBLE TERAI HATS.
HAWKE'S REGULATION DOE HELMETS.
EFFECTIVE AGAINST THE SUN,
SPECIAL VENTILATION,
MODERATE IN PRICE,
SUPERIOR QUALITY,
BECOMING SHAPES,
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
CIVIL AND MILITARY OUTFITTERS.
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

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MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S
"STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE"
IS the best Pianoforte ever constructed for the Indian climate. It has all the good qualities of the world-famed "Grand Sympathetic Square," which the Makers, after years of research, trials, and alterations, have succeeded in transforming to the Most Perfect Piano specially made for extremes of climate like that of India.
Notwithstanding the transformation has been effected at considerable outlay, it has been decided not to increase the Price, which will be the same as that of the Grand Sympathetic Square, viz.
FOR CASH. RS. 780.
Twelve monthly-hire payments ... ... ...Rs. 72 per month.
Twenty-four do. do. ... ... ...Rs. 38 per month.
Zinc-lined packing case ... .. .. ... ..Rs. 25 extra.
*The weight of the Piano when packed complete is* 11 *maunds* 30 *seers.*
ADDRESS :
MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PIANOFORTES OF
MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, STUTTGART,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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ON the quality of the various brands quoted below, most of them specially selected by MR. D. S. KEMP, purchasers may place the fullest reliance. All will bear the most favourable comparison with any other Wines in the market at the same prices, and many are of qualities very much superior to what their prices indicate.
An analysis of our "Household Claret," made by the late Mr. W. Harris, F. C. S., and reported in the *Bombay Gazette*, showed that the Wine ranked in quality with others sold in this market at a very much higher price. Since then we have spared no efforts to maintain its high character.

| | Qts. Rs. a. | Pts. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| CLARET— | | |
| Household* | 10 0 | 5 8 |
| St. Julien Medoc (J. J. B.) | 15 0 | 8 8 |
| Saint Estephe | 18 0 | ... |
| Chianti | 18 0 | ... |
| Margaux Bijou | 20 0 | ... |
| Fronsac | 20 0 | 12 0 |
| Moulis | 28 0 | 16 0 |
| Chateau Lafitte (J. J. B.) | 30 0 | ... |
| Pontet Canet, 1880 | 36 0 | 20 0 |
| Chateau Bellegrave (J. J. B.) | 50 0 | ... |
| BURGUNDY— | | |
| Beaume | 24 0 | 13 0 |
| Pomard | 24 0 | 13 0 |
| Volnay | 32 0 | 18 0 |
| Chambertin | 30 0 | 16 0 |
| Do. Extra Fine | 60 0 | 33 0 |
| HOCK (Finest Still)— | | |
| Hochheimer, specially selected | 23 0 | 12 8 |
| Geisenheimer | 26 0 | 15 0 |
| Scharlachberg | 42 0 | 24 0 |
| Liebfraumilch | 50 0 | 27 0 |
| SPARKLING HOCK— | | |
| Choicest Brand | 38 0 | 21 0 |
| CHABLIS— | | |
| Montrachet | 38 0 | 21 0 |
| SHERRY— | | |
| Dry Cadiz | 24 0 | 13 0 |
| Jerez Competidor | 22 0 | ... |
| Do. Favorita | 37 8 | ... |
| Amontillado | 30 0 | ... |
| Cardinal | 35 0 | ... |
| MADEIRA— | | |
| Cossart, Gordon & Co.'s Choice Reserve | 30 0 | ... |

| | Qts. Rs. a. | Pts. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| PORT— | | |
| Vino de Porto | 21 0 | ... |
| Invalid's | 24 0 | 13 0 |
| Graham's Five Crown | 39 0 | ... |
| CHAMPAGNE— | | |
| Zipelius & Co.'s | 36 0 | 20 0 |
| Silery | 42 0 | 24 0 |
| Jules Mumm's Carte Blanche | 45 0 | 24 0 |
| Russeau's | 52 0 | 30 0 |
| Moet & Co.'s | 55 8 | 33 0 |
| Roederer's Choice Brand | 65 0 | 35 0 |
| Russeau Frere's Special Cuvee, 1880 | 70 0 | 36 0 |
| SAUTERNE— | | |
| Preignac | 35 0 | 20 0 |
| SPARKLING SAUTERNE— | | |
| Normandin Maignen | 30 0 | 16 0 |
| BRANDY— | | |
| Kemp's Fine Old | 30 0 | ... |
| Do. do. very aged | 48 0 | ... |
| T. Pannier's * | 36 0 | ... |
| ,, ** | 42 0 | ... |
| ,, *** | 48 0 | ... |
| WHISKY— | | |
| Edina (Scotch) | 25 8 | ... |
| Banff Whisky (Genuine Highland Malt) | 24 0 | ... |
| The "Glen" | 30 0 | ... |
| Old Head (Irish)*** | 24 0 | ... |
| Do. do. **** | 28 0 | ... |
| Uam Var (Liqueur) | 30 0 | ... |
| Bull | 35 0 | ... |
| CHARTREUSE— | | |
| White | | 3 0 |
| Yellow | | 4 0 |
| Green | | 5 0 |
| MARASCHINO DE ZARA | | 2 8 |

* Prize Medal, Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883.

KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY

### MEEYAJEE AHMEDBHOY,
26, MEADOW STREET.
JUST ARRIVED,
WOOL WORKED SLIPPERS, VELOCIPADE HORSES, TOYS, 'XMAS CARDS and other Fancy Goods, &c., &c.

### THORPE AND CO.

NEW SCARVES.
SILK SQUARES, &c.
JUST ARRIVED a CHOICE selection of GENTLEMEN'S SCARVES and TIES, the latest NOVELTIES in Shapes and Patterns.
THE NEW ASCOT SCARF.
For Knot, or Pin, Re. 1-12 each.
THE FOUR-IN-HAND
For Large Knot, or Pin, Rs. 2 each.
THE NEW KNOT SCARF.
Black Fancy and Self, from Rs. 2-8 each.
THE NEW JOURDAIN.
For Knot, Bow, or Ring, from Re. 1-8 each.
WINDSOR SCARVES.
Will Tie, Knot, Bow, or Ring, Rs. 2-8 each.
RICH SILK SQUARES.
Club Colours, Rs. 7-8.
SILK POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.
All the Latest Novelties, from Rs. 3 each.
THORPE & CO., RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY. | HOSIERS, GLOVERS, SHIRT-MAKERS.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### NOVELTY THEATRE.

BOMBAY LAUGHING SEASON.
Success Unparallele l of the Renowned and Only
HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY,
The Donators of Refined Minstrelsy,
ALL STAR ARTISTES.
OUR GREAT COMEDIANS,
Who are Fellows of the Society for the Confusion of Useless Knowledge, will give Nightly a Selection of their Humorous Repertoire, and wish it to be distinctly understood that
"Cryptochonchoidsyphostomata"
is not to be confounded with
"Zoiothomicryptothalassoid."
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, DEC. 18,
Another Complete Change of Programme,
And a few of the items are—
THE KITCHEN BAND.
Miss Habgood's Gre t Solo, "Ascher's Alice."
Hudson's Inimitable Representation of an Old Plantation Cook.
Miss Nelly Harley and Mr. H. Gilbert's Serio-Comic Effusion,
THE TROUBLES OF A KISS.
The Foot-Lifting Sketch,
YOU DON'T SAY SO.
Miss Lily C. Baber, Australia's Prima Donna,
Will sing the great Recitative and Aria from the Opera "Mingou."
Miss Laura Roberts in her Dutch Impersonations.
Hudson's Laughter-Manufacturing Farce,
JUMBO THE WONDERFUL BABY ELEPHANT.
Ouda's Astounding Ærial Flight.
New Ballads, Duets, Jokes, Dances, &c., &c.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21,
MONSTER CARNIVAL PROGRAMME,
First Time of Our Burlesque Opera,
KILL TROVATORE, &c., &c.

THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 19TH,
Benefit tendered to
MISS ADA CLEMENTS
and
LAURA ROBERTS.
Admission as usual. Smiling begins 9 p.m. Box Office, SOUNDY & Co.

THOS. P. HUDSON,
Proprietor and Manager.

### SWITCHBACK RAILWAY.

GREAT REDUCTION in Price
On and after MONDAY 16th inst.
Entrance to Enclosure ... 2 Annas.
Entrance to Switch ... 2 do.

BAND on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS
from 6 to 10 p.m.

Swings, Shooting Gallery, and other attractions.

### AMATEUR THEATRICALS AND QUADRILLE PARTY.

G. I. P. RAILWAY, INSTITUTE, PAREL.
Under the Patronage of
S. JACKSON, Esq., C.I.E.,
In aid of St. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

A DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT, to be followed by a Quadrille Party, will be given in the above Institute

ON MONDAY, DECEMBER 23.
By Members of the Parel Gymkhana.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Special Reserved Seats Rs. 2. These seats to be booked before 5-30 p.m. on the 23rd. Unreserved seats Re. 1.
The floor has been specially prepared for Dancing.
Stage Manager—Mr. W. T. HART.
Tickets may be obtained of the Honorary Secrtary, any of the Committee, Rev. Dr. Evans, or at the door.
Doors open at 8-30; commence at 9 sharp, B. T.

A. C. SCOTT,
Hony. Secretary.

### BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES, &c., will be OPENED to the Public by H. E. THE GOVERNOR, on WEDNESDAY, 12th February, 1890, at the Secretariat.

On TUESDAY EVENING, 11th February, a CONVERSAZIONE will be held for a Private View of the Exhibition, open only to Members of the Society and Lady Friends.

The latest date for receiving Framed Pictures and other Exhibits, is February 3, 1890. For Prospectuses and other particulars, apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY,

L. R. W. FORREST,
Bombay.

THE MACIVOR LINE S.S. "LYCIA" has ARRIVED from ANTWERP, GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL *via* KURRACHEE, with a general cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

This Steamer having come on demurrage on her passage from Antwerp and Glasgow to Liverpool, Consignees of cargo shipped at these two ports are requested to sign the General Average Bond and pay a deposit of 5 per cent. on the invoice cost of their goods.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer; otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Bombay, December 14, 1889. Agents.

### COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officer at Aden, up to 11 a.m. (local time), and by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (local time) of each of the dates fixed against each, for Contracts for the following SUPPLIES to the Commissariat Department at Aden, for the year 1890-91.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, and all further particulars, can be obtained on application at the above Offices:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Sugar for issue to Barracks and Hospitals under Schedule No. 26 A ........ | On 6th January. |
| Provisions, Mutton and miscellaneous articles at Perim, under do. No. 1, Perim. Do. do. at Zaila, under do. No. 2, Zaila. Do. do. at Berbera, do. No. 3, Berbera ...... Water supply at Zaila, under local schedule ...... | On 7th January. |
| Ghee, Curry Stuff and Country Drugs, &c., under Schedule No. 25.......... | On 10th January. |
| Materials for repairs of articles of line gear for Transport Cattle, do. No. 12 A. | On 11th January. |
| Dhall, Jowaree, Rice, Salt, and Wheat under schedule No. 17 ............ | On 10th January. |

H. CLOWES, Lieut.,
For Commissary-General.
Commissary General's Office, Poona, December 3, 1889.

ON SUNDAY, DECEMBER 15TH,
WAS PUBLISHED
THE SECOND NUMBER OF
"ANGLO-INDIA."
CONTENTS.
The Fiasco at the Town Hall.
OUR RAILWAYS—AN APPEAL.
A MONSTROUS RULING.
OUR VOLUNTEERS.
The Strikes and their Lesson.
VERANDAH COLLOQUIES.
Autobiography of Heera Singh—Startling Disclosures.
A Born Coquette.
A German Romance.
And all the Latest News.

Will shortly appear
DRAMAS OF LIFE,
A SERIES OF SHORT STORIES
BY
GEO. R. SIMS.
DAGONET.

To give our readers an idea of the varied bill o fare which this unique series will present to them we may remark that the FIRST SIX STORIES will be respectively entitled as follow:—

No. 1 THE MILLIONAIRE'S SECRET.
" 2 THE CROSSING SWEEPER.
" 3 UNCLE FROM AMERICA.
" 4 THE SUICIDE'S LEGACY.
" 5 THE MURDERER'S WIFE. (Conclusion of "The Suicide's Legacy.")
" 6 (HUMOROUS.)

The following Stories of this important series will similarly display a wide range of subjects, the Author's forte being the ability to make his audiences (and his readers) laugh and cry alternately.

NOTICE RATE OF SUBSCRIPTION
TO
"ANGLO-INDIA."
Twelve Rupees per Annum.
Seven " " Six Months.
Four " " Quarter.
Address "ANGLO-INDIA" OFFICE,
4, WATERLOO STREET,
CALCUTTA.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE
COLUMBIA ELITE
ROLLER SKATING RINK,
Opposite the Victoria Terminus.

SECOND GRAND FETE NIGHT,
FRIDAY, 20TH DECEMBER.
A MONSTER PROGRAMME OF NOVELTIES.
8-30 Doors open; 8-45 General Skating.
10 o'clock, Mr. H. A. SIMMONS the PREMIER SKATER will make his first bow in Bombay
On STILTS TWO FEET HIGH,
And will perform TRICKS, WALTZ, SPIN, and go through EVOLUTIONS never before attempted by ANY OTHER SKATER on ordinary Skates.

10-25.—The INSTRUCTORS will WANDER AROUND FOR ONE MILE. Do not fail to observe the happy smile on the face of the winner.
10-35.—A THREE-LEGGED RACE OPEN TO ALL COMERS. Names now received at the Rink Office. Prizes—Choice Pair of Skates or Season Ticket.
11 o'clock.—The GREAT HANDICAP RACE, half a mile. Mr. H. A. Simmons will give two of the fastest Skaters in Bombay half a lap start in eight laps.

The Rink will be kept open till 12 o'clock.
General Admission Rs. 2, Reserved Chairs Rs. 3. Skates Re. 1 extra.
Tickets are now on sale at the Rink Office. Secure them at once and avoid the crush.

ESTATE LATE F. H. RICHMOND, P. W. T. B. AND N. W. RAILWAY.

ANY PERSON indebted to, or having claims against the above estate, will kindly intimate the same within one month, to the undersigned, after which date no claims will be entertained.

MRS. E. S. RICHMOND, Executrix.
Mrs. Richmond, Railway Quarters, Ajmere.

BASEL MISSION INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.
### INDIAN 'XMAS CARDS.

THESE Exquisite and Highly Artistic Cards of Indian Views can now be obtained from Messrs. THACKER & Co., Limited, Bombay.

BASEL MISSION Balmatha Hand-made Table Linen, Shikar Cloths, Tweeds, Ginghams, &c., are recommended as strong and durable. They will stand Washing for a much longer time than the Machine-made Cheap Stuff. Depot, No. 27, Hummum Street.

INDIAN IMPERIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Company and are prepared to accept Marine risks on the most favorable terms.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & Co.,
Agents.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.
By order of the Court of Directors,
J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Bombay, 1st June 1889. Agent.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES. Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangement made for monthly payments in England.

BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC Transfers made and for that purpose Names and Addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona,
" COOPER, MADON and Co.,
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR
HURJIMULL AND CO.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS,

DEALERS in DIAMOND, Gold and Silver Jewellery, Persian Carpets, Cashmere Shawls, China Silks, Indian Curios, Rampore Chudders, Travancore Silverware and every kind of Indian Art work Original Ispahan Pottery.

Inspection solicited.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
HURJIMULL AND CO.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS,
Rampart Row and Meadow Street, Bombay.

SIMPSON & CO.,
COACH BUILDERS & HARNESS MAKERS,
BILLIARD-TABLE MANUFACTURERS,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., K.G.C.S.I.
AND
H. H. THE NIZAM OF THE DECCAN, G.C.S.I.,
201, MOUNT ROAD,
MADRAS.

JUST RECEIVED!
A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT
OF
CHRISTMAS
AND
NEW YEAR CARDS!

From the First Manufacturers at only ½ anna to Rs. 4-8 each.

The following Selections have been carefully sorted, and are now offered at such low rates that competition is SIMPLY IMPOSSIBLE:—

THE FIVE-RUPEE PACKET.—32 handsome Cards Every design different. Only Re. 1.
THE TEN-RUPEE PACKET.—20 beautiful Cards. Every design different. The grandest offer ever made. Only Rs. 2.
THE TWENTY-RUPEE PACKET.—16 very elegant Cards. Every design different. A splendid assortment. Only Rs. 4.
THE FIFTY-RUPEE PACKET.—16 very choice Cards in Satin, Silk, Fringed, Embossed, &c. Only Rs. 10. The Most Extraordinary Value Ever Offered!

Money returned at once if not approved of.

MILLER AND CO.,
13½ Esplanade Row, East, Calcutta.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

The Auction Sale of the property at Mahim advertised to take place THIS DAY is postponed for the present.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, December 18, 1889.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES ON THE ELPHINSTONE ESTATE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Bai Devcavahoo and Mr. Carsondas Valabdas, the executrix and executor of the late Mr. Dwarkadas Vassonjee, the mortgagees, and on account and risk of Joshi Bhimjee Hariram, the mortgagor, and Hajee Abdool Latiff Bholadina, the guarantor, the following valuable leasehold property:—All that piece or parcel of land, situated on the Elphinstone Estate, with the buildings and warehouses standing thereon, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,183 and three-ninths square yards, demised by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay by an indenture of lease, bearing date the 12th day of October, 1886, to the said Joshi Bhimjee Hariram, for the term of 50 years, and bounded as follows:—On the north by the vacant land belonging to the said Trustees, the south by Kallian Street, on the east by vacant land belonging to the said Trustees, and on the west partly by vacant land belonging to the said Trustees, and partly by land leased to Damodhur Khimjee, which premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186, and are situated in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and the said buildings and warehouses are assessed by the Municipal Assessor under Ward Nos. 5179 to 5182, and Street Nos. 17, 19, 21, and 23. The purchaser will take the property subject to sanction of the Port Trustees.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, December 18, 1889.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the back of the old Fort Police Court, Hornby Row, the whole of the dispensary furniture, medicines and bottles, surgical instruments, medical books, &c., the property of the late Dr. Ardesher Jumsetjee Bajiwalla.

The above is on view.

SALE of handsome Arab horses at the stables of Shaik Essa bin Curtas, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 19th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the stables of Shaik Essa bin Curtas, Bellasis Road—

A number of handsome fresh Arab horses, consisting of hunters, chargers, and hacks.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 20th December, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 3 Albion Place, Byculla, the handsome carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, iron bedstead complete, pictures, one No. 7 family cooking stove (new) with pipe burning coal or wood, &c., the property of Mr. J. Anderson.

The above is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 5, Love Lane, Byculla, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware a handsome black polished grand Indian cottage pianoforte by Marcks & Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona, full compass consolidated iron frame, over-strung scale, nearly new, a stylish victoria with a chesnut Arab horse, a fast trotter, table ornaments, kerosine oil hanging and table lamps, pictures, &c., late the property of WALTER W. PROCTER, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 23rd inst, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Colaba Causeway, nearly opposite the Tramway stables, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, lamps, pictures, wearing apparel, &c., the property of a gentleman.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the property will be on view 3 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, December 18, 1889.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Gowalia Tank Road, the remaining stock-in-trade of Messrs. Gangjee, Veerjee and Co., closing up his Gowalia Tank establishment, consisting of blackwood and teak-wood French-polished plain and carved household furniture of the latest design, best platedware, very rich crockery and glassware, very handsome Satsuma and Kanga flower vases, rich table ornaments, Persian and Brussels carpets, pieces of rich plush and chintz for lining table and hanging kerosine lamps, and many other sundry articles.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF LOST LUGGAGE AND UNCLAIMED ARTICLES AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY VICTORIA TERMINUS.

On FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place.—A quantity of lost luggage and unclaimed articles.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Colaba, near the Post Office, the valuable handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, firstrate pictures and oleograph, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a stylish victoria to hold four inside, built to order last year, in excellent order, a set of brass-mounted double harness, &c., &c., the property of Brigade-Surgeon PRESTON.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 21st inst, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong E. B. glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 strong palenquin office shigram in very good order.
1 bay Arab horse 14- . 8 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 strong chesnut Arab galloway.
1 handsome strong landau in very good order.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th January next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, very rich crockery and glassware a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte, first-rate oil paintings and oleographs, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, rich Brussels velvet and Persian carpets handsome hanging and table kerosine lamps, large size Madras cane matting &c., &c., the property of the late Mr. W. J. BEST, Exchange Broker.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On a day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 20, Marine Lines, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished, plain and carved substantial made household furniture of the latest design, best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate walnutwood cottage piano by Dalwaine & Co., a mahogany harmonium, a handsome strong English-built dog-cart in very good order, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oil paintings in guilt frame, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, one elaborately open carved partition screen, &c. the property of Colonel C. C. PEMBERTON.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, December 19, 1889.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stands, &c.
*Complete and easy reference.*
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches,
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
*Cloth Limp Cover.*
Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

TRADE "SANITAS" MARK
DISINFECTANTS
(FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS),
NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST
Used by more than 1,000 Boards of Health and Hospitals. Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84, Paris 1885, Antwerp 1886.
PAMPHLET FOR USE IN INDIA ON APPLICATION
"Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."—*Times*
"Safe, pleasant and useful."—*Lancet.*
Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India.
THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, Limited,
CONTRACTORS TO H. M.'s ADMIRALTY
Letchford's Buildings, Bethnal Green, London.

## NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY REMOVED our Offices from Elphinstone Circle to the OLD SECRETARIAT BUILDINGS.

BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.
Bombay, 16th Dec. 1889.

MADRAS RACES 1890.
JANUARY 21st, 23rd, 25th and 28th.

OWNERS are reminded that the Final Entries close 1st January 1890.
Tent and Stable accomodation is provided on the Race-course. Those requiring the same, should apply to the undersigned without delay.

W. T. HAMILTON HOLMES,
Secretary, Madras Races.

ESTATE OF ROBERT WEIR, DECEASED.

ALL persons having claims against or being indebted to the above estate are requested, under Section 42 of Act No. 38 of 1866, to send in their claims or pay the amounts owing by them, as the case may be, to the undersigned as the Administrator in Bombay to the above estate, at the Agra Bank, Limited, Bombay, within one month from this date, after which the assets belonging to the Estate will be remitted to the executrix in England, having regard only to claims of which notice has been received.—Dated this 3rd day of December 1889.

J. GREENWOOD,
Administrator.

NOTICE.

THE THIRD ANNUAL SERIES of PUBLIC LECTURES will be DELIVERED as follows, under the auspices of the Wilson College Literary Society, at the Wilson College Hall, Chowpatty. Lectures to commence at 5-45 P.M., punctually, on each day:—
WEDNESDAY, 18th Dec.—Dr. K. N. BAHADURJI, M.D., (London).—"Circulation in Health and Disease."
SATURDAY, 21st Dec.—Dr. W. M. ALEXANDER, M.A., B.Sc., M.B., C.M., B.D.—"Volcanoes and Earthquakes."
In order to meet the necessary expenses, a fee of 8 annas for an admission card to the front part of the Hall, and a fee of 4 annas for an admission card to the rest of the Hall, will be charged.

CHIN-LUSHAI EXPEDITION.

CORRESPONDENCE posted in India for delivery in the Field should be addressed as follows:—

For the force operating from Burma.
A. B.
Regiment, Battery, or office,
Chin-Lushai Expedition,
BURMA COLUMN.
For the force operating from Chittagong.
A. B.
Regiment, Battery, or office,
Chin-Lushai Expedition.
LUSHAI COLUMN.

No post-town should be added to the address, and special care should be taken to insert the Regiment or Battery with which the addressee is serving or the special appointment which he may hold with the force, and to specify the proper column to which he is attached.

P. SHERIDAN,
Deputy Director General of the Post Office of India.
Calcutta, the 9th December 1889.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TENDERS will be received by the Loco. and Carr. Superintendent at his office at Parel up to 1 p.m., on the 20th December 1889, for the purchase of about 200 tons cleaned coal ashes, now lying at the Company's Running Engine Shed at Parel, and also any more that may accumulate up to 30th June 1890.

Tenders to be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure of which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction. All securities must be endorsed in favour of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

Rate per ton should be offered.

Full payment for the 200 tons ashes to be made promptly on acceptance of the Tender and delivery taken within one month from such acceptance. For future accumulation the payment to be made before taking delivery.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

E. S. LUARD,
Offg. Loco. & Carr. Supt.
Parel Works, 12th December 1889.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
COCOANUT AND CASTOR OILS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of COCOANUT and CASTOR OILS required by the Company for twelve months commencing the First Day of February, 1890, estimated at 450 tons and 600 tons respectively.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's form, sealed, superscribed and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs 1,000, will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m. (gunfire), on Wednesday, 18th December, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Forms of Tender can be obtained and samples seen upon application to the undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 18th Nov., 1889.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
ASHES FOR SALE.

The Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on MONDAY, 23rd instant, Tenders for the purchase of any number out of 12 lots of Ashes, now lying in the Locomotive Works Yard, Parel, and at Byculla, where the same may be viewed on Application.

All lots purchased to be removed within one month from date of acceptance of Tender.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 250 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender and before delivery is made.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 12th December, 1889.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act 1866." Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of, or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of His Royal Highness—MOTAMAD-UD-DOWLAH-E FARHAD MIRZA late of Teheran in Persia, Mahomedan, deceased, (who died at Teheran on or about the 31st day of July 1888 and Letters of Administration with the said Will annexed of whose property and credits were on the 4th day of December 1889 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Augustus Ayshford Conroy and Richard Sneade Brown of Bombay, attorneys of the said Court, and two of the constituted attorneys of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS MOTAMAD-UD-DOWLAH-E. SULTAN OVEIS MIRZA, the executor named in the said Will for his use and benefit, and limited until he shall shall obtain Probate of the said Will granted to him to have effect throughout the Bombay Presidency) are required to send to the undersigned Solicitors for the said AUGUSTUS AYSHFORD CONROY and RICHARD SNEADE BROWN on their behalf at their office No. 3, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased so as to reach the said office on or before the 1st day of February 1890; as after that date the said Augustus Ayshford Conroy and Richard Sneade Brown as such administrators, will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased then in their hands to His Royal Highness the said Motamad-ud-Dowlah-e and Sultan Oveis Mirza as the person thereto entitled, or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets, having regard only to the claims of which the said Administrators shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated this 10th day of December 1889.

HORE, CONROY & BROWN.
Administrator's Solicitors.

THE undersigned begs to inform his numerous Patrons, Constituents and the public, that he has quite recently received the following goods of the best quality. Suits made at a short notice, and a perfect fit guaranteed. Prices are exceptionally cheap to suit everybody.

| | Rs. Rs. | |
|---|---|---|
| Gent's Cashmere Coat and Trousers ... | 15 to 25 | per Suit. |
| Do. Tweed Coat and Trousers .... | 12 to 15 | " |
| Do. Dark Blue and Black Serge Coat and Trousers............ | 15 to 18 | |
| Do. Best do. do. Coating, Coat and Cashmere Trousers .................... | 25 to 30 | |
| Do. do. do. do. Morning Coat, Vest and Cashmere Trousers ............... | 35 to 40 | " |
| Do. do. Black Broadcloth Dress, Suits complete ................ | 50 to 80 | each |
| Do. do. Cricketing White Flannel Suits ........................ | 20 to 25 | " |
| Do. do. Cotton Check Suits............ | 10 to 12 | " |
| Do. Tweed Ulsters for Cold Weather. | 20 to 25 | " |
| Do. Black Felt Hats, light in weight. | 6 to 7 | " |
| Do. Neckties of different colors and fashions........................ | As. 8 to 1 | " |
| Do. Best Linen Collars of latest different fashions .................. | 4 to 5 | per dozen |
| Do. Best Merino Socks ................ | 8 to 12 | " |
| Do. Railway Rugs ..................... | 10 to 15 | " |
| Do. Boots and Shoes of different kinds, durable, lasting, elegant and serviceable, combined with cheapness. | | |

ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE,
Meadow Street, Fort.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.
These HOTELS are spendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Egutpuri.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS comprising the Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Sale Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

### CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying Seventy Military Messes and Twenty Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN, Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS, Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER & Co., Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO, Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET & Co., Epernay.
HEIDSICK & Co., Rheims.
AYALA & Co., Cheteau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY, Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT, London.
LEACOCK & Co., Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON & Co., Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co., London.
VAN ZELLERS & Co., Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG, Worms-am-Rhein.
NATHANIEL JOHNSTON & SONS, Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS, Bordeaux.
JAMES CATHCART & Co., Leith, N.B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co., London.
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Price List on Application
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BOMBAY.

CROFT, WELLS & Co.,
Custom House Road,
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS
OF
CROFTS' Very Old Tawny Port Wine.
GONNE CROFT & Co.'s Finest Old Scotch Whiskey.
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JULES GRIMMOND Three Stars Brandy.
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T. HINE & Co.'s Fine Old Pale Cognac Brandy.
GENUINE Allasch-Doppelt Kummel.
LAGARDE & Co.'s Saumer, &c., &c., &c.

CROFT, WELLS & Co.,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

Duc de Montebello Champagne ..qts. Rs. 40 per dozen.
Do. Do. pints Rs. 42 per case of 2 doz.
Bruder Kleinoscheg Graz.
Dry Burgundy Red Champagne, quarts Rs. 30 per dozen.
Messrs. Cossart, Gordon & Co.
Madeira Choice Reserve...quarts Rs. 30 per dozen.
Old Particular ... " Rs. 25 do.
Selected ... " Rs. 20 do.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.

## BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| PAID-UP CAPITAL .................... | $7,500,000 |
| RESERVE FUND ...................... | $4,400,000 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ........ | $7,500,000 |

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
*Chairman*—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
*Deputy-Chairman*—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hon. John Bell-Irving. | S. C. Michaelson, Esq. |
| W. G. Brodie, Esq. | J. S. Moses, Esq. |
| T. E. Davies, Esq. | L. Poesnecker, Esq. |
| J. F. Holliday, Esq. | N. A. Siebs, Esq. |
| Hon. B. Layton. | E. A. Solomon, Esq. |

*Chief Manager*—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., LD.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amoy. | Hankow. | Penang. |
| Bankok. | Hiogo. | Saigon. |
| Batavia. | Iloilo. | San Francisco |
| Bombay. | Lyons. | Singapore. |
| Calcutta. | Manila. | Tientsin. |
| Foochow. | New York. | Yokohama. |
| Peking | Hamburg | |

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. on daily balances.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.
Terms for shorter periods on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.
Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane Calcutta

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL ......................£3,200,000.
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
LONDON OFFICE, 32 Threadneedle Street, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

X. CASTELLI,
Rampart Row, W. Manager.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
LIMITED.
PAID-UP CAPITAL...... £ 584,400.
REST...... .................. " 152,000.
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
FIXED, for 12 months .............. 5 per cent. per annum.
" " 6 " .............. 4 per cent. "
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balance.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspur St, Trafalgar Square.

G. W. F. PLAYFAIR,
Manager.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY, VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

ESTABLISHED 1849.
J. & R. SHORROCK,
BOLTON ROAD & LEE FOUNDRIES,
DARWEN, LANCASHIRE,
Manufacture Specialities in
PAPER-MAKING MACHINERY,
COTTON-WEAVING MACHINERY.
Corliss Engines, Boilers, Mill Gearing, &c.
Estimates and Drawings on Application.

## INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Albert Building, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED 1834.
LOW RATES OF PREMIUM
REDUCED BY
ANNUAL CASH BONUSES.

No other Company in India can render such a Record of Substantial Cash Bonuses paid Annually to its Policy-holders for a period of Half a Century.

KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
Bombay Branch
1st May 1889.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION
Including Postage.
Twelve months... ............. Rs. 26
Six months ........................ " 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co. Calcutta. Messrs. THACKER and Co. Ld., Bombay; or Messrs HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.
The paper will be posted from London direct to the subscriber's address.
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OFFICE—Dorset Street, Whitefriars London.

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Ten Lines and under—
First insertion ........................Rs. 5
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All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

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First insertion........................As. 3 per line.
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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—
Not exceeding three lines..................Re. 1-0
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BOMBAY GAZETTE.
BI-WEEKLY EDITION
To SUBSCRIBERS

| IN BOMBAY. | | UP-COUNTRY | |
|---|---|---|---|
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| Quarterly............... | " 3 | Quarterly .......... | " 3-1 |

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OVERLAND SUMMARY
*Post Free.*
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Half-yearly ........................................ 12
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BOMBAY GAZETTE.
WEEKLY BUDGET.
*Post Free.*
Per Annum ....................................Rs. 12
Half-yearly ........................................ " 6
Quarterly .......................................... " 3

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## BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

### BANKS.

| | Shares. | Amt. | Paid up. | Last Dividend. | Cash Rates. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | Rs. | Rs. | | |
| Bank of Bombay ...... | 20,000 | 500 | All | 13 pct. | 937½ |
| Bank of Bengal ...... | 42,000 | 500 | All | 10 do. | 1,000 |
| Bank of Madras ...... | 10,000 | 500 | All | 14 do. | 900 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | £ | £ | | |
| Agra Bank ...... | 10,000 | 100 | All | 6 do. | 125 |
| Hong. and Shanghai. | 60,000 | $125 | All | .. | 255 |
| National Bank ...... | 37,320 | 250 | 125 | 5 do. | 185 |
| **PRESS COMPANIES.** | | | | | |
| Akbar Cotton ...... | 200 | 1,250 | 1,250 | Rs. 75 | 1,125 |
| Albert Ginning Co.... | 100 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 20 | |
| Albert Press Co., Kurrachee ...... | 100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | Rs. 100 | 710 |
| Apollo Press Co. (small shares) ...... | 750 | 400 | 400 | Rs. 20 | 280 |
| Bellary ...... | 620 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 405 |
| Breul's Cawnpore P. | 0 | 20 | 200 | Rs. 18 | 105 |
| Bombay Cotton Press. | 100 | 2 | 125 | Rs. 20 | 135 |
| Colaba Press Co. ...... | 0 | 1,880 | 1,880 | Rs. 55 | 365xd. |
| East India Press Co... | 0 | 1,090 | 1,000 | Rs. 130 | 1,225 |
| English Press & Mfg. | 400 | 250 | .. | Rs. 30 | 190 |
| Fort Press Co.... | 150 | 8,500 | 8,500 | Rs. 0 | 11,325 |
| French Press Co. ...... | 300 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 80 | 550 |
| Harvey & Sabapathy | 450 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 25 | 445 |
| Khangaum Cotton Press Co ...... | 240 | 450 | All | Rs. 45 | 370xd |
| Manmar Manfg. Co.... | 1,400 | 250 | 250 | Rs. 25 | 207½ |
| Mercantile Press ...... | 1,500 | 125 | 125 | Rs. 0 | 55 |
| Mofussil Co ...... | 3,125 | 400 | 400 | Rs. 50 | 420 |
| New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co. | 1,350 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 45 | 515 |
| New Indian Press..... | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | Rs. 11 | 81½ |
| New P. of W. Press .. | 600 | 400 | All | Rs. 40 | 340 |
| Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)...... | 500 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 50 | 500 |
| Sind Press Co...... | 400 | 2,000 | 750 | Rs. 50 | 470 |
| Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co...... | 100 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 120 | 1,150 |
| Sassoon Press Co...... | 300 | 500 | 60 | Rs. 25 | 515 |
| Volkart Press...... | 605 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 60 | 575 |
| Khamgaum Manfg. Co | 400 | | 250 | | 600 |
| **INSURANCE COMPANIES.** | | | | | |
| Bombay Fire ...... | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 100 | 850 |
| Empire Fire ...... | .. | 5,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 75 | 800 |
| Indian Fire ...... | 110 | 4,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 90 | 1,025 |
| Prince of Wales...... | 250 | 8,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 100 | 1,700 |
| **RAILWAY COMPANIES.** | | | | | |
| G. I. P. R. Gt 5 per ct | ... | £10 | All | at 5 p.c | 2,550 |
| B. B. & C. I. R. Guarant'd 5 per cent...... | ... | £ 18 | ... | at 5 p.c | 420 |
| **SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.** | | | | | |
| Ahmedabad S. & W. | 1,308 | 1,000 | 1,000 | . | 1300 |
| Albert Edward Mills | | 00 | 600 | R | 360 |
| Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld. | 9,345 | 100 | 100 | 2 | 83 |
| Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld... | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | ... | 280 |
| Ahmedabad Ginning | 700 | 1,000 | 4,000 | .. | – |
| Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.. | 4,800 | 125 | 125 | .. | .. |
| Ambica S. & M. Co., | 600 | 1,00 | 1,000 | Rs. 25 | .. |
| Alliance Cotton Mfg. | 1,800 | 100 | 1,00 | Rs. 20 | 550 |
| Bellary S. & W. Mill | 871 | 50 | 50 | Rs. 22½ | 520 |
| Bombay Cotton Mfg. | 600 | 50 | 50 | Rs. 25 | 405 |
| Bombay National Mfg Co., Ld ...... | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | | 600 |
| Bombay United S. & W. Co...... | 900 | 1,00 | 1,000 | Rs. 3 | 680 |
| Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld. ...... | 2,75 | 20 | 20 | Rs. 0 | 110 |
| Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld. ...... | 4,50 | 50 | 500 | Rs. 55 | 1,110 |
| City of Bombay Mf'g. Ld | 7X | 1,00 | 1,000 | Rs. 0 | 1,005 |
| Colaba Land & Mill Ld | 4,00 | 70 | 70 | Rs. 25 | 665 |
| Connaught Mills Ld.. | 840 | 0 | 50 | Rs. 1 | 660 |
| Coorla S. & W. Ld. .. | 1,30 | 1,000 | 1,00 | Rs. 40 | 800 |
| David Mills Co., Ld. .. | 1,60 | 5 | Rs. 40 | Rs. 25 | 500 |
| [illegible]hun Mills, Ld. ...... | 1,000 | 1,0 | 1,0 | Rs. [illegible] | 950 |
| Empress S. & W. Co. | 1,415½ | 50 | 50 | Rs. [illegible] | 640 |
| [illegible]ramjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld. | 250 | 1 0 | 1,00 | Rs. 25 | 515 |
| Gordon S. & Mf'g. Co. | 700 | 150 | 150 | Rs. 20 | 130 |
| Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited .. | | 1,0 | 1,00 | – | ... |
| Guzerat S. & W. Co., | 420 | 1,000 | 1,00 | ... | 83 |
| Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld...... | 1,200 | 1,7 | 1,0 | Rs. 40 | 775 |
| Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld. ...... | 1,500 | 50 | 5 | .. | 490 |
| Hingunghat Mill Co., | 700 | 575 | 50 | Rs. 37 | 725nom |
| Hyderabad Deccan S. | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 0 | 715 |
| Indian Mfg Co., Ld... | 600 | 1,000 | 1,0 | Rs. 50 | 940 |
| Imperial Cotton Mills | 1,36 | 50 | 5 | Rs. 2 | 490 |
| [illegible]amshed Mfg. Co., | 1,600 | 25 | 25 | Rs. 1 | 305 |
| James Greaves Mill | 1,32 | 50 | 50 | Rs. 2 | 653 |
| Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original.. | 600 | 50 | | | 100 |
| Increased ... | 1,483 | 25 | 2 | Rs. 1 | |
| Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld.... | – | 900 | 1,000 | – | 725 |
| Jewraj Balloo S. & W. | 1,100 | 1,00 | 1,0 | Rs. 40 | 900 |
| Khandesh S. & W. | 750 | 1,00 | 1,000 | Rs. 40 | 600 |
| Khattow Makanjee S. | 1,000 | 1,0 | 1,00 | Rs. 40 | 575 |
| Lukhmidas Khimjee | 1,080 | 00 | 1,00 | Rs. 0 | 857½ |
| Leopold S. Bleaching | 3,500 | 0 | 100 | Rs. 5 | 160 |
| Madras United S. ...... | 500½ | | 1,000 | Rs. 100 | 2,000 |
| Mahaluxmi S. & W. | 650 | 1,0 | 1,000 | Rs. 25 | 510 |
| Maharaja Mysore S. | 4,500 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 7 | 105 |
| Mazagon S. & Mfg. | 5,000 | 250 | 250 | Rs. 5 | 115 |
| Morarjee Goculdas S. | 1,200 | 1,00 | 1,000 | Rs. 75 | 1,625 |
| Maneckjee Petit Mfg. | 4,050 | 1,00 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 1,162½ |
| New Great Eastern | 1,500 | 1,0 | 1,000 | Rs. 25 | 675 |
| National S. & W. Co | 600 | 1,00 | 1,000 | ... | 250 |
| Oriental S & W. Co., | 5,728 | | 625 | Rs. 12½ | 370 |
| People of India S. .. | 1,000 | 50 | 250 | Rs. | 60 |
| Presidency Mills Co., | 743 | 1,00 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 1,100 |
| Prince of Wales S. .. | 2,18 | | 125 | ... | 10 |
| Queen S. & W. Co., | 799 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 785 |
| Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld .. | 641 | 1,000 | 1,300 | Rs. 5 | 1,115 |
| [illegible]assoon S.& W. Co., Ld. | 1,500 | 1,00 | 1,000 | 25 | 1,590 |
| Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld. .. | 1,71 | 50 | 500 | .. | 500 |
| Sholapore S.& W. Co . | | 10 | 1,00 | Rs. 60 | 1,30 |
| Soonderdas S. & W | 65 | 1,00 | 1,005 | Rs. 35 | 425 |
| Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld. ...... | 2,40 | 250 | 252 | Rs 15 | 270 |
| Swadeshi Mills Co, Ld | 4,000 | 500 | 500 | .. | 290 |
| Star of India ...... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 40 | 730 |
| Sun Mills Ld ...... | 1,300 | 250 | 250 | .. | 280 |
| Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld.. | 600 | 0 | 1,000 | Rs. 25 | 405 |
| Veeramgaum S.& Mfg | 800 | 500 | 50 | | .. |
| Venishunker Luxmishunker Cotton Mill Co., Ld. ...... | | 500 | .. | Rs. 20 | 500 |
| Western India S. .. | 1 | 1,000 | | Rs. 25 | 51 |
| [illegible]ritania...... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,0 | Nil | 610 |
| **MISCELLANEOUS.** | | | | | |
| Alcock Ashdown ...... | 1,000 | 200 | 200 | 10 p.ct | 215 |
| | 750 | 150 | 150 | | 165 |
| Badham Pile & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 14 | 14½ |
| Bapty Co., Ld. ...... | 625 | | 185 | Nil | 56 |
| Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld...... | | 00 | 0 | 6 p.c. | 60½ |
| Bombay Flour Mill Co. | 750 | 500 | 500 | 10 p.c. | 620 |
| Bombay Ice Co., Ld... | 1,250 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 5 | 88 |
| Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation. | 1,000 | 2,500 | 165 | Rs. | 3,500 |
| Do. (3rd Issue) ... | 2,000 | 62 | 375 | Rs. | 870 |
| Municipal Bonds ...... | ... | ... | ... | p.c. | 106 |
| Clydesdale Dyeing Co. | 1,000 | 500 | | ... | 200 |
| Cooper, Madon Ld ... | 3,000 | 100 | 100 | Rs. | 5 |
| Deccan Paper Mills ... | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 47 |
| Delhi and Northern India Flour ...... | 1,500 | 200 | 200 | ... | 180 |
| Geyer & Co, Ld. ...... | 500 | 100 | 40 | ... | 40 |
| Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As...... | 5,000 | 100 | 10 | 10 p.c. | 11 |
| Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited | 12,000 | 25 | 25 | | 5½ |
| Kurrachee Lighterage | 500 | 256 | 250 | ... | 75 |
| Kemp & Co., Ld... ...... | 4,000 | 200 | 175 | Rs. 26½ | 362 |
| Marcks & Co., Ld...... | 4,000 | 00 | 100 | Rs. 10 | 75 |
| Napier Hotel Co...... | 300 | 100 | 100 | 13 p.c. | 70 |
| Napier Foundry ...... | 400 | 100 | 100 | ... | 6 n |
| Oriental Government Security Life As. | 5,000 | 200 | 50 | 10 p.c. | 210 |
| Oriental Loan Asso. | 5,000 | 20 | 20 | 8 p.s. | 20 |
| Port Canning Co. ...... | 6,000 | 080 | 1000 | Rs. 20 | 365 |
| Royal Flour Mills ...... | 2,500 | 100 | 100 | Nil | 65 |
| Phillips & Co., Ld...... | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | Rs. | 99 |
| Soundy & Co., Ld...... | 1,000 | 100 | ... | 9 p.c. | 101 |
| Southwell and Austin. | 1,000 | ... | 95 | ... | 80 |
| Telephone Co., Ld...... | 19,000 | 25 | 500 | Rs. 5-8 | 12 |
| Treacher & Co., Ld.... | 1,305 | 500 | 100 | Rs. 85 | 1,270 |
| Thacker & Co., Ld..... | 1,500 | 100 | | Rs. 10 | 130 |
| Western India Flour M Mody & Co ... | ,000 | 1 | 125 | Nil. | 35 |
| | | | | | 31 |
| Bhownugger City P. & M. Co., Ld ...... | 550 | 250 | 250 | Rs. 15 | 230½ |

THE French Chamber, on the 26th, by a strict party vote (333 to 181), annulled the election of M. Dillon, General Boulanger's co-defendant, for L Orient. There was an hour's discussion, but, says the correspondent of the *Times*, nothing could be plainer than the fact that M. Dillon's condemnation by the High Court involves the suspension of civic rights. The Chamber also, by 275 votes to 241, unseated M. Arnault, Reactionary Deputy for Montauban, against whom clerical influence and the vilification of his opponent were alleged.

THE marriage of Prince Max von Hohenlohe-Oehringen, the fourth son of the Duke of Ujest, and the Countess Helen von Hatzfeldt, eldest daughter of Count Hatzfeldt, is to take place next month at Schloss Siawentzits, the magnificent seat of the bridegroom's father in Silesia. Prince and Princess Max are to live principally at Berlin, where they have taken a suite of apartments in the Wilhelmstrasse, in the same house in which the Comte de Launay, the Italian Ambassador, resides. Prince Max is a lieutenant in the Gardes du Corps.

THERE is a rumour at Berlin and Vienna that the recent hurried visit of the Archduke Albrecht to his niece the Queen-Regent of Spain was caused by her intention to contract a second marriage shortly, to which all her Hapsburg relatives are strongly opposed. It is whispered, moreover, that the Queen's future husband is her kinsman the Archduke John Salvator of Hapsburg-Lorraine, who, having renounced his rank and titles, is now known to his friends as John Orth. The Archduke John, however, is constantly being talked about in this way, for a few weeks ago there was a report that he would probably marry the Archduchess Stephanie, whose name is now coupled with that of a member of the Esterhazy family; but if she contract a morganatic marriage without the permission of the Emperor Francis Joseph, she would probably be deprived of the custody of her child, the little Archduchess Elizabeth, to whom she is devotedly attached.

# BOMBAY.

## TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Switchback Railway, Band, Bo. Vol. Rifles, 5 p.m.
Wilson College, Lecture by Dr. K. N. Bahadurjee, 5-45 p.m.
Dinner to Surgeon Crimmin, V. C., 8 p.m.
Columbia Skating Rink, 5 to 7-30 p.m., and 8-30 to 11 p.m.
Framji Cowasji Institute, Lecture by Swamy Allaramjee, 5-30 p.m.
Bombay Anthropological Society Meeting, 5-30 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Hudson's Surprise Party, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—H. M.'s Troopship Malabar, from Portsmouth; Karagola (s), Karachi; Iran (s), Cardiff; Siam (s), and Canton (s), Aden.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Lord Londonderry (s), for Karachi; and Busheer (s), Marmagoa, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Baghdad left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Clyde entered the dock on Monday.

MAILS FOR PERSIAN GULF.—Mails for Persian Gulf, except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat close at Kurrachee to-morrow at 12-30 p.m.

WILSON COLLEGE LECTURES.—A lecture will be given to-day, by Dr. K. N. Bahadurji, at the Wilson College Hall, at 5-45 p.m., the Hon. Mr. Forbes Adam presiding.

PENSIONERS' FETE.—The Annual Pensioners' Fete will be held in the Town Hall on the 4th January 1890. Application for tickets should be made to the Honorary Secretary, District Staff Office, Town Hall.

A MISSING GIRL.—Arukee, a Madrassee dhobie woman, residing at Camatipoora 13th Street, reports that her daughter, aged 10 years, has been missing since Monday last.

LECTURE.—There will be a public lecture at the Framji Cawasji Institute at 5-30 p.m. to-day by Swamy Allaramjee. Subject "The Advantages of Cow Preservation in India."

AN ABSCONDING COOLY.—Nowajbai, a Parsee woman, reports that a cooly, with whom she entrusted a basket containing brass and copper vessels, valued at Rs. 20, to convey to the Null Bazaar on Monday, absconded with the articles.

THE CONGRESS.—A meeting of the Lad Samaj was held on Sunday to select delegates for the National Congress. Five delegates were selected, viz., Nagindass Jamnadass, Chunilal Motilal, Maneklal Atmaram, Nagindass Dulabdass and Motilal Harkisondass.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, to be held in the Society's Rooms, 6, Apollo Street, Fort, at 5-30 p.m. to-day, the following paper will be read:—"Note on the Mouth-lock Vow," by Mr. F. Fawcett.

FALL INTO A DRY DOCK.—Shaik Emaum Shaik Nubbee, aged 20 years, a labourer, accidentally fell into the Government Dry Dock on Monday last from a height of about 18 feet, and sustained serious injuries to his head and back. He is at present under treatment at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE CHRISTMAS DINNER AND POOR FUND.—The Acting Governor, Government Workhouse, Bombay, begs to acknowledge with many thanks, the following contributions received yesterday:—Messrs. G. Reifferschied, Rs. 5; C. E. Kane, Rs. 10; H. Curven, Rs. 10; and F. C. Rs. 5.

OVERLOADING A VESSEL.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. Cooper, a water police officer charged a tindal of a cargo boat with overloading his vessel, which was only licensed to carry 23 passengers. The accused admitted having landed a party of 30 coolies from a ship in harbour, but said he did not know that it was punishable. He was fined seven rupees.

AT IT AGAIN.—An old offender, named Rama Govind, who was only last week released from prison, was yesterday placed before Mr. Cooper, at the Esplanade Police Court, charged with the theft of a turban and chudder belonging to a man, living at Mandvie, who detected him in the act of carrying off the articles, which had been left upon the ground. His Worship committed him to the Sessions.

HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY.—Hudson's Surprise Party announce an entirely new change of programme to-night, when many attractive novelties will be produced. Miss Baber will sing the celebrated Recitative and Polonaise from "Mignon," Miss May Habgood will play the favorite "Alice, where are thou," and Mr. Hudson will give some of his own inimitable specialties. Jumbo, the wonderful baby elephant, will make his first appearance, and Ouda, the wonderful gymnast, will appear in some new and startling feats.

A DISHONEST LABOURER.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Nolan charged Ahmed Hussain, a labourer, employed at the E. D. Sassoon Mill, Byculla, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing two pieces of soldering tin, valued at Rs. 2, the property of the E. D. Sassoon Mill on Saturday last. The accused was detected by the police ramoosee as he was passing out of the gate of the mill, with the stolen property concealed under his dhotur. Ahmed Hussain, on pleading guilty to the charge and also admitting one previous conviction, was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.—H. E. the Governor has consented to open the Second Annual Exhibition of pictures, sculpture, and photography on the afternoon of Wednesday, February 12, at the Secretariat. There will be a conversazione on the previous evening Tuesday, the 11th, and a private view of the pictures open only to members of the Society and their lady friends. We must remind exhibitors that the last day for sending in framed pictures and other exhibits is February 3, as will be seen from the advertisement in another column. Prospectus will be forwarded on application being made to the honorary secretary.

FIRE AT BYCULLA.—A fire broke out yesterday morning at about a quarter to 9 o'clock in a jowlee-roofed chawl, situated at Hunsra Lane, Byculla, occupied by several Hindu labourers. On the alarm being raised the Municipal steam fire-engine, and the manual engine from Byculla repaired to the scene but by that time the whole chawl was in flames. The steam fire-engine was not brought into requisition, but with the aid of the manual engine the fire was extinguished within an hour's time. The origin of the fire is attributed to the careless use of a fireplace by one of the occupants, and the damage to property is estimated at Rs. 200.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS.—Two suspicious characters, named Rahim Cassum and Hussain Hajee, were yesterday brought up on remand by Moonshi Husson Mahomed, chief constable of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Police and charged at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. P. Ryan, with being persons of bad character, and being found loitering about the B. B. & C. I. Railway stations, between Colaba and Grant Road on several occasions, and without any ostensible means of subsistence. The two accused on failing to find the necessary security for their future good behaviour two sureties in a sum of Rs. 200 each, and themselves in a like sum, were convicted, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

MUSIC AT THE SWITCHBACK RAILWAY.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps will play the following programme this evening at 5 o'clock:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Overture | Flotte Bursche | Suppe. |
| Valse | Dolores | Waldteufel. |
| Polka | Toujours Gallant | Fahrbach. |
| Selection | Macbeth, No. 1 | Verdi. |
| Valse | Jeunesse Doree | Waldteufel. |
| Gavotte | Imperial | Faust. |
| Quadrille | New Promenade | Coote. |
| Polka | Le Cavalier | Fahrbach Junr. |
| Mazurka | Love's Greeting | Faust. |
| Galop | Carillon | Lentner. |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

HE DIDN'T LIKE TO SEE IT WASTED.—Darakhan Pedankhan, a tindal, belonging to s. s. Persia, now lying in Victoria Dock, was yesterday placed before Mr. Cooper, at the Esplanade Police Court, charged with the theft of beer from the hold of the ship. Mr. O. C. Smith, the third officer, gave evidence to the effect that the accused had driven in the spike of one of the casks and had drawn off a quantity of beer. The accused stated that the cask was leaking and that the beer was running into the hold, and as it seemed a great pity that so much good liquor should be wasted, he had helped himself to a little. He did not steal, he only took it. The evidence that was brought forward being considered clear against the prisoner, he was sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFTS FROM A P. AND O. STEAMER.—Mr. Young, head-waiter of the P. and O. s.s. Clyde, brought up two batty-wallahs, before Mr. Cooper at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday charged with the theft of certain articles, the property of the company. The first man was charged with stealing a table cloth, valued at Rs. 15. It was missed from the ship some time ago, and was on Monday found in the possession of the accused. He stated that he had been drunk, and had taken the cloth by mistake, thinking it was his bedding. He was sentenced to ten weeks' rigorous imprisonment.—The second case was that of a man who had stolen a blanket, being marked the property of the P. and O. Company. The accused tried to make out a case for himself, by saying that it was customary for the natives to be served out with blankets in the cold weather, and that the one he had was given to him according to regulation, but as it was proved that all natives were supposed to provide their own bedding, he was ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 15 or in default to undergo fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

REPRESENTATIVE MEN OF INDIA.—A London correspondent writes to the *Indian Spectator*:—"Let me refer to a semi-personal matter which will have more interest for Bombay—that is the "Introduction" to Mr. Sorabji Jehangir's costly show-book, *Representative Men of India*, which Sir George Birdwood was at last, after much protesting, constrained to write. He had objected because the work does not include portraits and biographies of the first Sir Jamsetjee, of Juganath Sunkersett, and others of the older Bombay worthies and benefactors. You could not guess how the worthy doctor's objection was overcome, because there was no obvious logic on the occasion for his consenting. It was this; Sir George was so stirred up by the passage in Mr. Ommanney's report referring to the Parsee community, which he regarded as utterly indiscriminate and unworthy, that he at once resolved to seize the opportunity of vindicating his old Bombay friends, the venerated leaders, in the last generation, of your great and varied Bombay society. And you may be sure it is a handsome vindication written right off at one sitting whilst the glow of the old enthusiasm was on the writer. In you will find justice done Hindus and Mussulmans, as well as Paritis—and also to Indian women, whom Mr. Sorabji has ungallantly excluded from his pages. This introduction will be highly appreciated in Bombay, and perhaps serve to remind some of the new generation that there were strong as well as wisemen before their day. There is also a glorious description of Matheran, conjoined with a deeply interesting religious experience relating to the exposition of that noble "heathen," Jaganath Sunkersett.

## BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following is the Graving Dock progress report No. 8 for November 1889:—

1. By the end of the month the side wall trenches extended over a length of 944 feet, of which 678 feet were to foundation level.

2. The masonary for the side walls was in progress on the east side for a length of 298 feet at levels varying from 64·34 to 83·00 T.H.D., and on the west side for 380 feet, from 63·34 to 82·00 T.H.D. 531 brass were bu'lt during the month, making a total of 2,273 brass since the commencement of the work.

3. The following materials were on the ground at the end of the month:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rubble ... ... ... | 36,600 | c. ft. |
| Composite facing, dressed ... | 38,396 | „ |
| Dressed altars, inverts and ashlar | 14,707 | „ |
| Rough do. do. ... | 818 | „ |
| Sand ... ... ... | 2,000 | „ |
| Lime ... ... ... | 3,000 | „ |
| Cement ... ... ... | 86 | tons. |

4. The caisson was finished on the 22nd and was was launched on the morning of the 28th, It has since been docked, and is now having the rest of the ballast put in, and the deck fixed.

5. The excavation of the first 80 feet length of the hearting of the Dock at the south end was commenced on the 12th, and at the end of the month stood at 58·00 T.H.D.

15,948 brass have been removed and deposited in the dam, behind walls, and at Tank Bunder since the work started.

7. The daily average number of work people employed on the Dock was 1,643.

## DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 17.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall s—10 casks spindle oil, M C Suntook.

FROM GLASGOW.

Persia s—51 cases whisky, D Dadabhoy; 1 qr-cask wine, Royal Bombay Yacht Club.

City of Carthage s—3 cases bacon and ham, C H B Forbes and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Bokhara s—2 cases printed books, B S Vaidya and Co; 78 cases oilmanstores, Maneckji Bhicaji; 150 drums linseed oil, N Surufally and Co; 36 cases oilmanstores, E Russoljee; 56 cases oilmanstores &c, B Nuzerally; 22 bales printing paper, G Claridge and Co; 76 cases oilmanstores, E Russuljee; 30 cases hock, Treacher and Co.

Oriental s—5 cases medicine, Warden and Co.

Thames s—4 cases brandy, Warden and Co.

Mirzapore s—14 packages confectionery &c, Pearse and Co.

Maple Branch s—44 cases provisions, D Heerajee; 20 bales printing paper and 2 cases ink, G Glaridge and Co; 12 casks vinegar, D Cowasjee; 1 case bacon and 6 cases provisions H. H. Molladina; 32 packages printing and writing paper, N Cumroodin; 12 cases biscuits, &c., C Alibhoy; 35 bales printing, paper B Sazba and Co; 50 drums linseed, oil, A Sumsudin; 4 cases soap, E H Allarakhia; 3 bales printing paper &c., B Furdoonjee and Co.

Kangra s—3 cases soap, Cowasji Dadabhoy; 448 kegs paint and 100 drums linseed oil, N Surufally and Co; 25 cases vinegar, H Maneckjee; 90 packages provision, &c., E N Antia; 10 cases cheese, John M Heyn and Co; 265 boxes candles, A H Hiptoolabhoy; 125 boxes candle, N Chandabhoy; 40 bales strawboards, A H Esoofbhoy; 41 bales straw boards and 25 cases writing paper, S A S Dawood; 60 drums linseed oil, L Sumsoodin; 100 drums linseed oil, E Tyabally.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Singapore s—57 casks cement, H Noorbhoy; 25 casks bird shot, M. Noorbhoy; 100 casks cement, S. B. and Sons.

FROM GENOA.

Singapore s—2,316 packages marble, F Muraglia and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Kangra s—405 boxes candles, B Shapoorji; 225 cases candles, E H Allarukhia; 250 boxes, candles, S Hiptoola; 15 casks alizarin, P Murbharam.

Singapore s—102 cases brandy, D Cowasji.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s,—36 cases writing and printing paper, &c. Volkart Brothers; 57 cases foolscap paper &c., Jaitha Dossa.

FROM HAMBURG

Kangra s,—25 cases beer, F S Punnet.

FROM BREMEN.

Bokhara s,— 25 cases beer, Warden and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Persia s,—100 cases medicine, Volkart Brothers.

IN an age which has seen a Forth Bridge an accomplished fact, and a bridge from England to France discussed and designed, there is, says the *St James's Gazette*, nothing very novel or extraordinary in the project which is receiving serious attention in Russia of bridging over the Behring Straits. The narrowest part of the gulf which separates Siberia from Alaska is only ninety-six kilometres (little more than sixty miles), and it so happens that there are islands in a straight line which would serve as points of division in the bridge, and reduce each portion to a length considerably less than that of the proposed Channel bridge. The compensating advantage to be gained by a work of such huge expense is not very obvious, though there needs must be something attractive in a scheme which, if carried out, would seem to bring nearer the day when it may be possible to make the circuit of the globe on foot. But if, as we are told, the supremacy of the world in years hereafter is to be divided between Russia and America, it might be better for general peace if the sea remains unbridged.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—DECEMBER 16.

Dawson, Lieut, Bengal, 3rd Sikhs, off sick leave, from England.
Badcock, Col, Bengal, Comm, Gen-in-Chief, from privilege leave, to England,
Eliot, Major, Bengal A C G, from sick leave, from England, Fanton, Capt, Bo, Political, from furlough, from England.
Twigg, Lieut, Bengal, 12th B I, from furlough, from England.
Beaumont, Lieut, Bengal, 8th Kings Regt, on exchange from W I Regt from England.
Edwardes, Lieut, Bo, P W D, from leave, from England.
Hildebrand, Major, Bengal R E, on duty, from Simla.

DECEMBER 17.

Barnet, Capt, R E, on leave, from Quetta.
Tomkins, Lieut-Col, R E, on duty, from Quetta.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 15.

Wighton, Lt-Col, Bo Arsenal, on Insp-Duty, to Kamptee.

DECEMBER 17.

Stuart Price, 2nd Lt, Bo, 2nd Batt M Regt, from leave, to Kamptee.
Badcock, Col, Bengal Comm Gen in Chief, on duty, to Poona.
Dawson, Lieut, Bengal 3rd Sikhs, off leave, to Abbottabad.
Edwardes, Lt, Bo (P W D) from leave, to Poona.
Macgregor, Capt, Bo, 2nd R Dub-Fusrs, from sick leave, to Neemuch.
Young, 2nd Lt, Bo, 2nd D S I, on duty, to Poona.
Twigg, Lieut, Bengal, 12th Bo I, from furlough to Benares.
Luckhardt, Col, Bo, Comm Genl, on Insp duty, to Poona.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY,
Commanding, Bo. Vol. R. Corps.
Bombay, 18th December, 1889.

1. No. 1 of yesterday's date is hereby cancelled. All Regimental Drills will be stopped from Monday, the 23rd, until Saturday, the 28th inst., both days inclusive.

2. The offices at head-quarters will be closed from Monday, 23rd, until Thursday, 26th instant.

3. There will be Company drill for "D" Company under the officers behind the Town Hall at 5-30 this evening, Members attending will have their tram fares paid. Mufti with rifles, &c.

4. The signalling classes will parade at the Oval as follows until further notice:

1st. and 2nd classes—Monday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, and Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 7 o'clock.

3rd. Class—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, at 7 o'clock.

5. There will be no drill at the Byculla School until further orders.

6. The Battalion will parade on Saturday, the 21st instant, at 4-45 p.m. at the Cruickshank Road end of the Parade Ground. Red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. Tram fares to and from parade will be paid on application to Company N C officers detailed for that purpose. Cadets will be conveyed in Special Tram Cars on the 21st instant as follows:—

Byculla School and Scottish School—One double car leaves Victoria Gardens at 3-55 p.m.

St. Peter's School—One single car leaves P and O Dockyard at 4 p.m.

7. A Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association will be held at the Head-quarters of the Bombay Volunteers at 5-30 this evening.

The following are members of the Executive Committee:—The President, vice-President, Hony Secretaries and Treasurer: Captains Baird and Lund; Lieutenant T. M. English; 2nd Lieutenants Cuffe, Rowland and Wilkinson; Sergeant-Major Melvin; Color-Sergeants—Kees, Wilson, E. Thomas, and Little, Sergents—Pinder, Black and Seager. Volunteers—W Stephens and F. W. Fido. All members are earnestly requested to attend.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

8. There will be drill at the Riding School for recruits with swords on Thursday morning at 7 o'clock Plain clothes.

By order,
T. W. C. LEATHEM, and
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS
By Major G. W. Roughton, Commanding
Bombay Vol. Artillery.
Bombay, 18th December, 1889.

The following drills will take place this week:—
To-morrow 9 p.m. Gun drill at Head-quarters.
Friday 20th 7 a.m. Gundrill in the Arsenal compound.

2. The Proficiency Class will meet at Head-quarters this evening and Friday evening at 6-30.

3. The Signalling Class will meet on the Esplanade, opposite the University Clock Tower, on Thursday and Saturday mornings at 7

4. The class for Range finding will meet this morning on the Esplanade, opposite the University Clock Tower at 7.

5. There will be class-firing on the Coorla range on on Friday morning. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (local time.)

6. On Saturday, the 21st instant, the Battery will parade at the Apollo Bunder at 4-15 p.m. and proceed to Middle Ground Fort for drill at the 9" and 12·5" R. M. L. Guns. Dress.—Uniform and helmets, without ball, badge or chin chain.

7. Captain A. Leslie having returned to duty, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him is cancelled.

8. Captain A. Leslie will take over the duties of Acting Adjutant from Lieutenant J. S. Slater from this date.

9. Leave of absence for two weeks from the 16th instant is granted to Gunner W. Bedford.

10. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Battery from the 16th instant:—No. 152 Gunner J. Bowack.

By Order.
ARTHUR-LESLIE, Captain,
Acting Adjutant, Bo. V. A.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
BOMBAY, 16th December, 1889.
*Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. | 29·980 |
| Temperature of the Air | 74·4 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 65·8 |
| Dew Point | 61·1 |
| Relative humidity of Air | ·643 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10). | 0 2 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a. m., next day).... | 84·4 |
| Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.) .... | 67·0 |
| General Directions of Wind.* | ENE, E, ENE, WNW, NNW, NE. |
| Movement of wind in 24 hours* | 210 |

* From midnight to midnight.

SOME foreign newspapers have lately asserted that the Russian Government contemplates the general exclusion of Germans from official posts in the Baltic Provinces. In rectification of this statement, it is pointed out in well-informed quarters in St. Petersburg that although the admission of Germans to official employment is, and will continue to be subject to certain restrictions, it is not to be supposed that the Imperial Government has any such sweeping measures in view, considering the number and influential position of the German families in those provinces, and the fact that many of them have connections in the best Russian society, and among the most highly esteemed members of the imperial *encourage*.

M. CARNOT has received a letter from the Prince of Monaco, announcing his marriage with Marie Alice Heine, Duchesse de Richelieu.

STATISTICS published by the Greek War Office report that the Greek army consisted at the close of last month of 28,543 men, including officers, and of 1,796 horses and 433 mules. The army has 1 general of division, 1 general of brigade, 35 colonels, 49 lieutenant-colonels, 148 majors, and 1,583 subalterns.

THE administrators of the Eiffel Tower decided that the Tower should be closed to visitors on and after Dec. 1 until the spring. This measure was taken on account of the difficulty there would have been to approach the Tower, especially in bad weather, during the removal of the Exhibition. The administrators of the Tower will utilise the winter season to effect certain repairs that are required. The Tower will be opened to the public as early in the spring as circumstances will permit.

ANTWERP has till now been the first port of the Continent with regard to the tonnage entering and leaving it. The *Precurseur* states that recent statistics prove Hamburg to be ahead of Antwerp, and that it will therefore be necessary to suppress the Antwerp harbour light dues and pilot dues, and to improve the Scheldt by dredging.

## THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY, Dec. 17.—Observations taken at 8 a.m.—Explanation of Columns in the Table

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea-level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen and—that it has fallen.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade, or in a small shed with open sides, and a thached or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 A. M. The 6th column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The 7th column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the number 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 16th May to date and the average rainfall for the same period.

| Stations. | Barometric Pressure. | | | Wind. | | Temperature in Shade. | | | | Humidity, 8 a.m. | Cloud. | Rainfall. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 8 a.m. | Change in past 24 hours. | Variation from mean of day. | Direction. | Rate per hour. | 8 a.m. | Maximum of past 24 hours. | Minimum of past 24 hours. | Variation from mean of day. | | | Past 24 hours. | Since 1st Nov. to date. | Variation, 1st Nov. to date. |
| Delhi ... | 30·159 | —·032 | +·004 | W S W | 1 | 49·9 | 79·1 | 51·1 | +1·3 | 67 | ... | ... | ... | —0·28a |
| Agra ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Allahabad ... | 30·153 | —·025 | +·007 | S S W | 1 | 54·1 | 77·0 | 45·2 | —2·9 | 74 | ... | ... | 0·01 | —0·45a |
| Jhansi ... | 30·138 | —·051 | +·019 | S W | 3 | 63·7 | 84·4 | 49·6 | —0·9 | 34 | ... | ... | ... | —0·20a |
| Jacobabad ... | 30·144 | —·031 | —·015 | Calm | 1 | 49·5 | 77·9 | 45·1 | +2·7 | 66 | 7 | ... | ... | ...b |
| Karachi ... | 30·119 | —·044 | —·024 | N N E | 6 | 59·0 | 85·6 | 54·0 | —1·1 | 55 | ... | ... | 0·03 | +0·03 |
| Ajmere ... | 30·223 | —·036 | +·010 | Calm | 1 | 47·7 | 82·2 | 44·8 | +0·9 | 64 | ... | ... | ... | —0·10a |
| Deesa ... | 30·108 | —·044 | —·014 | E N E | 7 | 61·7 | 92·3 | 49·9 | —1·7 | 27 | 2 | ... | ... | —0·08b |
| Rajkot ... | 30·098 | —·039 | +·002 | E S E | 4 | 65·9 | 88·9 | 56·0 | +5·1 | 40 | ... | ... | ... | —0·35a |
| Neemuch ... | 30·201 | —·024 | +·032 | Calm | ... | 59·1 | 83·3 | 47·9 | —0·6 | 59 | 2 | ... | ... | —0·13b |
| Indore ... | 30·199 | —·014 | +·053 | Calm | 1 | 57·8 | 81·1 | 45·2 | —3·1 | 44 | ... | ... | ... | —0·48b |
| Saugor ... | 30·148 | —·032 | —·008 | S E | 2 | 57·2 | 78·3 | 52·8 | +2·6 | 44 | ... | ... | ... | —1·16a |
| Jubbulpore ... | 30·226 | —·011 | +·028 | S E | 1 | 48·5 | 77·4 | 40·4 | —5·0 | 61 | 1 | ... | ... | —0·82a |
| Hoshangabad... | 30·201 | —·012 | +·017 | E | 4 | 50·9 | 80·3 | 48·8 | —1·6 | 67 | ... | ... | ... | —0·95a |
| Khandva ... | 30·205 | +·005 | +·063 | N E | 2 | 53·3 | 83·2 | 45·0 | —3·8 | 48 | ... | ... | ... | —0·81a |
| Raipur ... | 30·151 | —·005 | +·024 | E N E | 4 | 57·7 | 79·5 | 51·8 | —1·4 | 60 | 9 | ... | 0·01 | —0·75b |
| Nagpur ... | 30·169 | —·006 | +·029 | N | 5 | 57·7 | 80·7 | 50·2 | —2·8 | 49 | 2 | ... | ... | —1·13a |
| Amraoti ... | 30·156 | —·004 | +·030 | E N E | 6 | 63·4 | 84·1 | 50·4 | —4·4 | 31 | 4 | ... | ... | —1·08b |
| Akola ... | 30·186 | +·008 | +·039 | Calm | 3 | 52·9 | 83·5 | 43·2 | —6·6 | 53 | 3 | ... | ... | —1·34a |
| Surat ... | 30·082 | —·037 | +·012 | N N E | F | 63·5 | 88·1 | 52·6 | —4·6 | 45 | 1 | ... | ... | —0·18b |
| Malegaon ... | 30·172 | —·022 | +·028 | Calm | 3 | 58·4 | 85·4 | 46·5 | —3·8 | 42 | 1 | ... | ... | —0·76 |
| Bombay ... | 30·057 | —·039 | +·018 | E | 9 | 69·2 | 84·4 | 67·0 | —2·5 | 70 | 1 | ... | ... | —0·58b |
| Poona ... | 30·195 | —·014 | +·046 | Calm | 6 | 55·2 | 84·0 | 47·0 | —8·1 | 43 | 2 | ... | ... | —1·40b |
| Sholapur ... | 30·156 | —·014 | +·065 | E | 6 | 62·1 | 85·7 | 49·6 | —8·7 | 34 | 3 | ... | ... | —1·42b |
| Ratnagiri ... | 30·045 | —·034 | +·041 | E | 3 | 77·7 | 89·4 | 60·4 | —7·2 | 29 | ... | ... | ... | —0·51b |
| Belgaum ... | 30·086 | —·017 | +·020 | E N E | 4 | 64·9 | 80·8 | 52·9 | —6·2 | 53 | 2 | ... | 0·34 | —1·52b |
| Goa ... | 30·048 | ... | ... | E | 2 | 71·0 | 79·0 | 69·0 | ... | 95 | ... | ... | 0·04 | ...a |
| Karwar ... | 30·030 | —·034 | +·025 | N E | 3 | 61·0 | 86·8 | 59·1 | —7·5 | 70 | ... | ... | ... | —2·87a |
| Mangalore ... | 29·998 | —·031 | —·004 | E | 3 | 74·0 | 88·3 | 65·4 | —5·8 | 55 | 7 | ... | 0·34 | —3·28 |
| Calicut ... | 29·972 | —·050 | —·021 | Calm | 5 | 78·5 | 86·7 | 68·7 | ... | 67 | 5 | ... | 1·70 | —4·82b |
| Cochin ... | 29·972 | —·058 | —·002 | N N W | M | 78·0 | 87·2 | 73·7 | +1·2 | 74 | 10 | ... | 6·59 | —2·30 |
| Bangalore ... | 30·064 | —·052 | —·025 | N N W | 3 | ... | 79·0 | 56·4 | —2·8 | ... | 5 | ... | 0·15 | —4·06a |
| Secunderabad . | 30·108 | —·053 | —·014 | N E | 4 | 62·5 | 84·6 | 54·6 | —3·9 | 52 | 1 | ... | 0·30 | —1·66a |
| Masulipatam ... | 30·052 | —·027 | —·003 | N N E | 4 | 68·4 | 83·0 | 63·2 | —4·4 | 72 | 10 | ... | 2·28 | —5·70c |
| Bellary ... | 30·119 | —·023 | +·034 | Calm | 2 | 64·0 | 84·4 | 51·8 | —9·3 | 49 | 5 | ... | 0·66 | —1·64 |
| Cuddapah ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Madras ... | 29·965 | —·062 | —·079 | N N W | 14 | 72·2 | 83·2 | 70·2 | —0·7 | 83 | 10 | 0·01 | 5·48 | —16·13b |
| Coimbatore ... | 30·021 | —·011 | —·027 | N E | 2 | 70·6 | 87·8 | 66·8 | +0·3 | 85 | 3 | ... | 1·33 | —3·74b |
| Trichinopoly ... | 30·002 | —·048 | —·022 | N W | 7 | 73·9 | 87·9 | 69·9 | +0·6 | 70 | 10 | ... | 1·71 | —5·80d |
| Negapatam ... | 29·926 | —·080 | —·071 | N | 11 | 72·7 | 78·9 | 70·7 | —1·6 | 78 | 10 | 0·09 | 4·97 | —19·80e |
| Colombo ... | 29·940 | —·029 | —·035 | N | 11 | 80·5 | 85·0 | 73·5 | ... | 72 | 7 | 0·24 | 14·14 | —3·12b |

In column Wind rate per hour, L = Light, M = Moderate, F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy.
*a* Fine clear weather. *b* Fine weather with passing clouds. *c* Sea rough. *d* Clouds low, moving rapidly with scuds, *e* Sea tremendous.

SUMMARY.—With the exception of a few unimportant local rises, the barometer has fallen all over the country. The fall has been moderate in most districts, but brisk to rapid on the Malabar Coast and in the Madras Presidency. The barometric depression noticed off Ceylon yesterday appears to be intensifying and the isobars indicate that the centre of the storm now lies somewhere very near the Coromandel Coast between Madras and Negapatam. The wind velocities are increasing rapidly at Madras and Negapatam, and the sea at the latter station is reported to be tremendous. Pressure is above the normal in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Rajputana, Central India, Berar, the Central Provinces and the Bombay Presidency, but appears to be below it in the remaining districts, the deficiency being considerable on the Coromandel Coast. In the south of the Peninsula, Mysore, and also at Cochin the winds are north-westerly and in the Punjab and the North-West Provinces south-westerly. In the remaining districts the wind currents continue to be generally north-easterly and south easterly. The wind velocities of the past 24 hours have been greater than usual at Negapatam, Trichinopoly and Madras, and nearly average at many stations southwards of latitude 21°. This morning's observations show that wind velocity was as high as 20 miles an hour at Madras and 12 miles at Negapatam. At Hoshangabad, Amraoti, Bombay and Ratnagiri, also it appears to be increasing moderately. A few cases excepted, the maximum temperature is above the average everywhere and the highest maximum exceeding 90° was recorded at Deesa (92°). The night temperature is higher than usual at Rajkot, Jacobabad, Delhi and Ajmere, but is generally below the mean of the season in other districts. The lowest temperature last night was 40° at Jubbulpore. Humidity has risen at a few stations, and the skies appear to be more or less cloudy in several districts. Rain has fallen at Colombo, Madras, and Negapatam, but there has been none elsewhere. The centre of the barometric depression off the Coromandel Coast is very likely to approach and affect that coast, in which case an increase of the wind velocities and rainfall may be looked for. It seems probable that this disturbance will cross the Peninsula and pass out into the Arabian Sea. The gradients to-day to the southwards of latitude 20° are very steep, and a general increase of wind velocity is very likely.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON.
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Brig Airy Passa, 76 tons, Nakoda, will sail today for Diu with a general cargo.

THE s s Lord Londonderry, 1,565 tons, Captain Wm Arthur, sailed yesterday for Karachee in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Busheer, 538 tons, Captain G F Simpson, sailed yesterdy for Marmugoa &c, with a general cargo.

THE s s Iran, 2,316 tons, Captain A Delargy arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff with 4,650 tons of coals. She is consigned to Messrs Edward Bates and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 597 tons, Captain R W Gimblett, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Karachee via Kathiawar Coast with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Captain Wright, Captain Barnet, Mr Brooks, Mr and Mrs Futterally and child, and 2 Hospital assistants, and 455 deck passengers on board.

## VESSELS IN DOCKS.—DECEMBER 17.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | Sheds. | Company or Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. City of Carthage.. | 1716 | Frame ...... | B | Sir C Forbes & Co. |
| „ H. Bolckow. | 639 | McAdam .... | C | B & P S N Co. |
| „ Kangra .... | 1468 | Ingram .... | F | B I S N Co. |
| „ Arbib Brothers ...... | 1738 | Wiseman .. | O | J Mackintosh & Co. |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | No. | Company or Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. Eden Hall.. | 2·73 | Jones ...... | 1 | E Bates & Co. |
| „ Persia...... | 2317 | Hutchinson. | 2 | W&A Graham & Co |
| „ Singapore.... | 2131 | Parodi ...... | 3 | F Bozzoni. |
| „ Clyde ...... | 2198 | Parfitt ...... | 5 | P & O Co. |
| „ Bokhara...... | 2910 | Case ...... | 6 | P & O Co. |
| „ Imperatrix.. | 2410 | Egger ...... | 7 | A H L S N Co. |
| „ Thisbe ...... | 1841 | Mahorsich.. | 8 | A H Lloyd's S N Co. |
| „ Busheer ...... | 539 | Simpson .... | 9 | B I S N Co. |
| „ Lycia ...... | 2035 | Fletcher .... | 12 | K Nixon & Co. |

## ARRIVALS.

| Dec. | Vessel. | Commander | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | H. M's. Troopship Malabar ...... | Fanshawe .. | Portsmouth, Nov 20 |
| | Karagola (s) ...... | Gimblett.... | Karachi, Dec 14. |
| | Iran (s)...... | Delargy .... | Cardiff. |
| | Siam (s) ...... | Weighell.... | Aden. |
| | Canton (s) ...... | ...... | Aden. |

## DEPARTURES.

| Dec. | Vessel. | Commander | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | L. Londonderry(s) | Arthur...... | Karachi. |
| | Busheer (s) ...... | Simpson .... | Marmagoa, &c. |

The brig Airy Passa, Nakoda, cleared yesterday for Diu.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:
Steamer Clyde, for China, &c.
„ Iran, for Antwerp.

## HOME REMITTANCES.

[OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.]

Weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount to be remitted during 1889-90... | £14,689,900 |
| Remitted from 1st April 1889 to 14th December 1889 ...... | £10,523,900 |
| Balance to be remitted from 15th December 1889 to 31st March 1890 ...... | £ 4,166,000 |

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited of Farringdon-road, London.

## DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Carthage s—2,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 26 bales cotton, M Canji; 4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 10 bales wool, Jewraj Damjee; 119 bales cotton, Cassum Esmall.

Persia s—200 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 198 cwts coir yarn, Tricomdas Lowjee.

Eden Hall s—100 bales cotton, Thos. H Moore and Co; 174 bales cotton, A Sabapathy Moodeliar and Co; 250 bales cotton, F Sanquet and Co; 200 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 127 bales cotton fly and 23 bales twist waste, Taksree Jewraj; 840 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co; 1,650 cwts nigerseed cake, Glade and Co; 200 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Mirzapore s—2 packages Indian Pottery works, Lyon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Arbib Bros s—300 bales cotton, Geo Lockhart and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia s—4,000 cwts tulseed, Bull Bevan and Co; 5,250 cwts castorseed, E Spinner and Co; 4,500 cwts gingellyseed, F L Batliboi; 1,980 cwts wheat, 1,100 cwts linseed and 700 cwts mowraseed, J Fachiri; 3,999 cwts linseed, and 9,991 cwts groundnut, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Singapore s—300 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 50 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—55 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 200 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 300 bales cotton and 200 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

Twickenham s—550 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co; 200 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 250 bales cotton, Tod Durant and Co; 4,000 cwts gingellyseed, R. Caderbhoy; 4,000½ gingellyseed, aup 1,000 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Knight Errant s—400 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Lycia s—100 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 55 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 500 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 250 bales cotton, 7,700 cwts wheat, 4,398 cwts rapeseed, and 1,000½ cwts gingellyseed, J C Bushby and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—200 bales cotton, William Bell and Co; 200 bales cotton, Ritchie Stewart and Co; 55 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 220 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 165 bales cotton, and 1,499½ cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers; 165 bales cotton, Tod Durant and Co.

Thisbe s—501 cwts myraboliams, Beyts Craig and Co; 438 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 220 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 110 bales cotton, E D Sassoon.

FOR BARCELONA.

Persia s—200 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Imperatrix s—110 bales cotton, Durst and Co; 100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR VENICE.

Imperatrix s—500 bales cotton, Durst and Co; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 1,000 tons old iron, P Nusserwanjee and Co.

Thisbe s—280 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chindwara s—100 bales cotton, M Mackenzie and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Clyde s—50 bales twist, S Moolji Sons and Co; 94 bales twist, D P Marker; 51 bales cotton, S N Talati and Co; 17 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co; 148 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 66 bales twist, P F Talati; 100 bales twist, N J Abraham; 40 bales twist, The Jamsetji M Co; 200 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 200 bales twist, Framji Sands and Co; 25 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 35 bales twist, J Peerbhoy and Co; 50 bales twist, C Bomanji and Co; 78 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 280 cases opium, B and P S N Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Clyde s— 100 bales twist, and 100 cwts kismiss, Currimbhoy Ebram; 300 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 75 bales twist, Framji Sands and Co; 50 bales twist, T Moolji Sons and Co; 100 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 20 bales twist, The Jamsetji M and Co; 10 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co; 10 bales twist, Tata and Co; 8 chests opium, C Bomanji and Co; 725 bales twist, and 133 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

**The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.**

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wathar, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Burjorjee Perosha w, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

KIDD AND SHADBOLT'S" WHISKEY as supplied to the Clubs. A fresh shipment just received by PHIPSON & Co., Bombay Agents.

FOR SALE—One new Lancashire Steel BOILER, two Flues, Boiler 30×8, to work at 125 lbs. pressure. Apply GREAVES COTTON & Co.

EDUCATIONAL.—A LADY can confidently recommend Halifax House, Kingston Hill, Surrey, England, as a most desirable home for girls from India or the Colonies. The greatest care and attention are given to the health, training, and education of each pupil by the Misses Hansell.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.—A grand display of our famous TEAS in fancy ornamental packets. MORTON MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

TRY your luck at our Fish Pond, open every evening, at 8 annas per dip. Everybody getting their full value, and many cases four times the value.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—Mr. Geo. Owen Dunn, C. E., says:—"I have been much pleased with the Proprietor's endeavour to make every one comfortable. He tries particularly to make his cuisine acceptable, and has a very good *chef*."

PARSEE CLERK WANTED to occupy responsible position in a Merchant's office in Zanzibar (at which place there is a large Parsee Community). Only such as have had a practical experience of business in a Bombay general merchant's office, need apply. Write with particulars to "C C," care of this office.

KENTISH COBNUTS.—A small consignment just arrived in prime condition. Re. 1-8 per [illegible]—GREEN and READ, Apollo Bunder.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS! Just arrived from China and Japan an entirely new Stock of NOVELTIES of Artistic design and finish.—Ebrahim Adamally, China Bazaar, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

SUPERIOR CEYLON TEA at Re. 1-8 per lb. Superior Kangra Valley Tea at Re. 1-8 per lb. Fresh ground Mokha Coffee at Re. 1-4 per lb. Superior Trichinopoly Cigars at Re. 1-14 per 100, and Superior Java Cigars at Rs. 3 per 100. A trial earnestly solicited at DANTRA & Co., 22, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Price list on application.

WANTED, a First-class EUROPEAN ENGINEER, for a Cotton Press up country. Apply, stating salary required, with copies of testimonials, to "No. 1," care of this office.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! —The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P.," care of this office.

TO LET, whole or part of Floor in best part of Rampart Row, Offices or Dwellings. Apply 1000, care of this office.

TO LET, an airy BUNGALOW at Bandora Hill, next but one to Protestant Church. Apply DINSHA MANEKJI DAVER, 143, Hornby Road.

'BREACH CANDY.—UNFURNISHED HOUSE, to let from 1st April 1890. Apply to R. BRANSON, High Court.

TO BE OPENED on the 20th December, at LANOWLI, the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Goods view and westerly breeze. Under European management.

MATHERAN.—GRANVILLE HOTEL, near Gymkhana, is the most comfortable and pleasantly situated, commanding extensive views. Rooms Bright and Airy, and not low pitched. Open for visitors.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class upper-storied and most comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate sitting-room. Terms moderate.

MATHERAN.—CLARENDON HOTEL. Well-known, most central, very close to public offices, Library &c. Visitors may rely on Mr. De Souza's well served table. Charges moderate.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillip and Co., at Re. 1 each.

FAC-SIMILE REPRINT of the Bombay High Court Reports (12 vols.) at Rs. 3 per vol. Apply harp to NAGJI NATHU, Pleader, Rajkot, Kathiawad.

HORSE FOOD.—A thoroughly clean, wholesome, and very cheap food is prepared by BAPTY BROTHERS, Ld., Delivered ready for use. Prices on application.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co. have REMOVED their SHOP from Apollo Street to Church Lane, in the premises lately vacated by Messrs. King, King & Co.

GRIFFIN'S SPARKLING ALE, as supplied to the B. I. S. N. Co. and other Companies. In splendid condition, just landed. Rs. 5-8 per doz.—Agents. PHIPSON and Co.

TOYS and NOVELTIES.—A large and varied stock. X'mas orders are now being registered.—JONES and Co, above Geyer and Co's. Machine Depot, Hornby Row, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED a LARGE SUPPLY of ONE-DAY BEE ALARM TIMEPIECES, Rs. 8. Goes in any position. Warranted for 2 years. STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort.

WATERPROOF TWEED HOLDALLS.—The most useful Article for Travellers, Holding Wraps, Bedding and other Articles, superior quality, Rs. 18, 20, 22.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

PORTABLE or SEMI-FIXED ENGINES, 8 to 16 H.P., Horizontal and Vertical Engines 3 to 30 H.P., in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent, Ransome, Sims and Jeffries, Marine Street, Bombay.

PHOTOS by FRED. AHRLE are unequalled in Finish, and are made of the best materials obtainable, and they are reasonably priced. STUDIO, Esplanade Road opposite Bombay Club.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

NATIVE ART POTTERY.—A large Art Collection now ready, suited for 'Xmas and New Year Presents.—WONDERLAND, School of Art Compound, Esplanade.

A NEARLY NEW TRICYCLE of best finish, the property of Mr. H. A. Acworth, C.S., is offered for sale at Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., 43 Esplanade Road, Bombay. Lowest Price Rs. 250.

FOR SALE.—A pair of coupled Horizontal High-pressure Condensing ENGINES. Makers, Hick, Hargreaves and Co. Also Four Lancashire Steam Boilers. All in good order and can be seen at full work at the Goosery Cotton Mills, Calcutta.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

GREAT NOVELTY.—RICH SILK UMBRELLAS, with SILVER KEYLESS WATCH on HANDLE, GUARANTEED to keep REGULAR TIME, HANDSOME and LIGHT. Rs. 45 each.—JEHANGIR CURSETJI COWASJI, Watchmaker and Jeweller, 97, Medow Street.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.—*Continued.*

PEARSE'S ORNAMENTED CHRISTMAS CAKES, PLUM PUDINGS and MINCE MEAT are now ready. 7 Church Gate Street.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

STANDARD POLICIES.—Premiums moderate. Conditions liberal. Every facility for the despatch of business. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.—Economical management, facilitating most moderate rates of premia, together with complete security. Agents —C. H. B. FORBES and Co., 3, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

ROSES and other choice FLOWERS of the season, carefully packed and forwarded by rail. THOMAS BROMLEY, Valentine Lodge, Sangum, Poona.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST.
(TWELVE YEARS WITH THE LATE MR. E. M. WALTON.)
27, MEDOW STREET,
OPPOSITE NEUBERG & Co.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

CLEARANCE OF BEST PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.

WE are offering a splendid Stock of all kinds of Plated Ware and Cutlery, consisting of Knives, Forks, Spoons, Cruet Stands, etc., etc., at greatly reduced prices.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., Ld.,
18, MARINE STREET.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
AGENTS WANTED

JEHANGIR J. CURSETJI, M.D.,
L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M.,
SURGEON-OBSTETRICIAN AND AURAL SURGEON.
Late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Ear Hospital and Hospital for Diseases of Women, London,
CAN BE CONSULTED FOR
DISEASES OF THE
EAR, NOSE AND THROAT,
From 3 to 5 p.m.
10, CHURCH GATE STREET.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES
ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE.

NEWLY BUILT HOTEL AT LANOWLEE.

VISITORS to KHANDALLA and LANOWLEE are respectfully requested to bear in mind that the LANOWLEE GYMKHANA HOTEL, which will be OPENED on 20th December, has been fitted and FURNISHED with COSTLY INLAID FURNITURE and all the necessary improvements to ensure the comfort of guests. The Bedrooms, both single and double, are large and airy, and the Manager has spared neither trouble nor expense to make it really a First-class Hotel and the best on the hill. The Dining and Drawing Rooms are large and airy.

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

The Bungalow, which has been recently built and named "La Belle Vue," is situated on an elevation, on Khandalla way, commanding an excellent view, and is laid out with a splendid Garden and Fernery.

On due notice being given to the Manager, he is prepared to arrange all necessaries for shooting or pic-nic parties, or riding or driving excursions.

The Hotel is open to European Ladies and Gentlemen only. For terms, &c., apply to

"THE MANAGER,"
Lanowlee Gymkhana Hotel.

FACTS!
ABOUT HUMBER CYCLES.

The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Bicycle was on a "HUMBER."
The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Tricycle was on a "HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Bicycle, was accomplished on a "HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Tricycle, was accomplished on a "HUMBER."
200 Miles in one day was ridden on the Road BY A LADY on a "HUMBER."
HUMBER & Co. obtained the Gold Medal at the Inventions Exhibition, London, 1885.
HUMBER & Co. have been awarded 18 other Medals for the superiority of their Cycles.
HUMBER & Co. have always obtained the Highest Award.
HUMBER & Co. hold THE FOLLOWING RECORDS all passed by the N.C.U. Record Committee.

TRICYCLE ........................ 155 out of 156
BICYCLE ........................ 97 „ 153
TANDEMS ........................ 8 „ 16

Total RECORDS passed by the N.C.U., 325, out of which

"HUMBER" machines have secured 260 leaving only 65 for all other Makers.

HUMBER & CO., Ld.,
WORKS—
Beeston, Coventry, and Wolverhampton.
SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.


## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 17.

BEYOND a decline of ⅛ per cent. in Rupee Securities of each denomination at £68⅞ and £71¾ respectively, there was no change yesterday in the financial quotations usually wired by Reuter from London, Bar Silver remaining at 44d. per oz., and Consols and Indian Sterling Loan at 97⅞ for the former, and 107¾ for the latter. Quotations from Paris also come unaltered.

There had been no movement in the General Produce Markets since last Friday. Cotton in Liverpool closed steady yesterday; Surats quiet; the total Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, inclusive of 800 Surats. Spot prices were unchanged; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher for December and December-January delivery, lower to the same extent for April-May, and unaltered in the intermediate positions. The day's Imports were 21,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

In New York 10 5-16 cents was still the price of ready Mid-Uplands, and March Futures were unchanged at 10·19 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 53,000 bales against smaller figures on the corresponding day in both the preceding two years, and the totals from the commencement of the new season now give the following comparison:—

| | 1889. | 1888. | 1887. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday's Receipts... | 53,000 | 48,000 | 43,000 |
| Two days' do. ... | 90,000 | 84,000 | 76,000 |
| Since 1st Sept. ...... | 3,680,000 | 3,202,000 | 3,654,000 |

There has been a good deal less enquiry in our local Cotton market to-day than was the case yesterday; but the tone has remained steady, and prices are quite unchanged. Only a moderate business has been reported, and about half the total purchases have been in Bengal at Rs. 178 to Rs. 197; the other half having been made up of Julgaum, at Rs. 205-6; Dhulia, at Rs. 198; Akola Ginned, at Rs. 215; and a little old Dharwar, at Rs. 188 per candy.

WHEAT.—Generally neglected by shippers, this market continues quiet, and transactions have been upon a small scale again to-day; but dealers show no disposition to give way in prices, and we call quotations unaltered all round.

SEEDS.—A moderate business has been passing in the descriptions now principally arriving, and the market is steady on about the level of previous rates.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton .............................. | 12,496 | bales. |
| Wheat .............................. | 40,479 | cwt. |
| Linseed .............................. | 8,174 | „ |
| Rapeseed .............................. | 3,499 | „ |
| Gingelly .............................. | 23,763 | „ |
| Ground Nuts .............................. | 2,516 | „ |
| Castorseed .............................. | 1,221 | „ |

FREIGHTS are steady, but with very little demand, and we again have no fresh business worth mentioning to report. The Egremont Castle (s), for late February loading, has been fixed for Trieste and Venice at Rs. 16¼ with some concessions.

EXCHANGE has been quiet but steady all day. Merchants' Bills have been offered at 1s. 5 1-32d. for three months' sight Credits, but without finding buyers, nothing better than 1s. 5 1-16d. having been done. Ready Bank Telegraphic was doubtful at 1s. 4 27-32d., but was procurable for January-February transfer at that rate; forward quotations for remittance, however, are almost nominal. We quote ready.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on demand ......... | | 1s. 4⅞d. | per rupee. |
| Do. Telegraphic.......... | | 1s. 4 13-16d. | „ |
| Do. 3 months' sight.......... | | 1s. 4 31-32d. | „ |
| Credits | do. ......... | 1s. 5 1-16d. | „ |
| Francs | do. ......... | 1·79½ | „ |

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak and declining on the whole, though in the earlier part of the day 98 7-16 to ½ was quoted for Fours for cash, compared with 98 5-16 to ⅜ wired from Calcutta, while 98 5-16 to ⅜, and 98⅛ to 3-16 were respectively named for the two next accounts, with buyers at the lower rate on each line. At closing, 98 5-16 to ⅜ was the cash quotation, and there were sellers for account at the previous buying rates. 102½ is still quoted nominally for the other Paper.

SHARES.—Cotton Mill scrip continues out of favour, and we note a decline of Rs. 10 each in Bombay United, Framji Petit, and Western India; and of Rs. 5 in Bellary, Imperial, and Queen at our quotations. Howard and Bullough, however, are Rs. 30 higher, at Rs. 640. In other shares there is very little doing, and the only change we have to notice is a decline of Rs. 5 in Volkart Press shares at Rs. 575.

## TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

DECEMBER 17.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, interrupted. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, interrupted. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Teheran route interrupted west of Kertch.
Line Bangkok-Saigon interrupted.
Mails for Persian Gulf except Gwadur, Jask and Muscat, close at Kurrachee on Thursday, the 19th instant, at 12-30 p.m.

## FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 17th Dec. 1889.

| Via. | Latest Dates. D. | H. | M. | Time occupied in transmission.* Hours. | Minutes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey .............. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Teheran .............. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Suez .............. | 17 | 7 | 11 | 1 | 19 |

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 17th Dec. 1889.

| | Maximum Time. H. | M. | Minimum Time. H. | M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| From Calcutta ...... | 2 | 1 | ... | 6 |
| „ Kurrachee ... | ... | 10 | ... | 1 |
| „ Madras... ... | ... | 48 | ... | 1 |

## TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Dec. 17.—Barometer has fallen except in Bengal, Assam, and Upper Burma, where it has risen slowly. Fall generally is moderate or slight, but brisk in south Madras. Well marked depression exists over the south-west corner of the Bay, the centre apparently lying to the east of Negapatam. Large area of high pressure overlies north-western India and the gradient is rather steep. Wind directions are very little changed, but Travancore coast stations are slightly affected by depression off the Madras Coast. Wind blows freshly over Colombo, Gopalpore, Coconada, Madras, and Negapatam; but its force is lower than yesterday, except in Gopalpore to Madras where it is slightly stronger. Mean temperature is above normal except in Bombay, Central Provinces, and Madras. Weather is very cloudy in the east and south of the Peninsula and north-west of the Punjab fair to slightly; and clouded elsewhere. One-tenth inch of rain has fallen in Negapatam, and one-hundredth in Madras. Further rain is probable in the Madras coast stations. The amount depends on the movement of depression, which is uncertain; but present indications favour only small rainfall on the coast.

## DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18.
8-30 p.m.—Special Service and Sermon.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s. s. Arbib Brothers in the Prince's Dock this evening at half-past seven o'clock. All are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATHS.

KNIGHT—November 19, at 32, Eardley Crescent, S. Kensington, London, Duncan, youngest son of Robert Knight, of Calcutta, aged 19 years and 1 month.

WRIGHT—December 12, at his residence, "The Old Vicarage," Whitchurch, Oxon, England, of typhoid fever, George Hustwail Wright, M I C E, Companion of the Order of the Majidieh, Agent in England of the Egyptian Railways, aged 56 years.—Much beloved and much regretted.—Requiescat in pace.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

GRAY—TURNER—At the Mission Church, Girgaum, Bombay, by the Rev R A Squires, J Temperley Gray, L R C P, London, M R C S, to Annie, eldest daughter of Johnson Turner, Hexam, Northumberland.—No cards.

DEATHS.

SETNA—December 17, at Old Sonapore Lane, Byramji Wadia's Chawl, Muncherji Merwanji Setna, late Manager, Messrs. Cursetji & Co., Kamptee, C. P., aged 59.—His funeral will take place this (Wednesday) morning at 7 o'clock.

SMITH—December 16, at Byculla, at the residence of his son-in-law, James Benjamin Smith, aged 52 years.

WOODEN—December 13, at Sassoon Hospital, Poona, Stephen Wooden, late of Bombay, Customs Preventive Service, aged 59—(American papers please copy).

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BLACK—December 13, at Cochin, the wife of Ernest H Black, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

MACLEOD—KITCHIN—December 12, at Christ Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev Arthur Kitchin, M A, Chaplain, brother of the bride, Arthur William Macleod, C E, Calcutta, to Edith Fanny, daughter of the late Joseph Kitchin, of Dunsdale, Westerham Kent.

RASHLEIGH-BERRY—HARDAKER—December 12, at Holy Emmanuel Church, Madras, by the Rev J W Foley, M A, assisted by the Rev. C. H. Richards, M.A. Edwyn Robert, son of Robert Berry, C E, late P W D. Punjab, to Agnes Harriett Mary, second daughter of John Hardaker, I M S.

TOOGOOD—NESTOR—December 2, at St Luke's Church Dinapore, by the Rev Bruce Austin, Frederick Alexander Toogood, Debrugarh, to Agnes Isabel, daughter of the late W R Nestor, Superintendent-General, Government Secretariat, N W P.

DEATH.

EASTON—December 12, at Kamarhatty Jute Mills, James Easton, Manager, aged 44 years.

# The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1889.

THE Municipal Budget Estimates for the year 1890-91 which was framed by the Municipal Commissioner and approved by the Standing Committee, has some features which claim attention. The revenue is elastic, and is increasing with the growth of the prosperity of the city, but nevertheless it has been deemed necessary to add something to a weight of taxation already considerable in itself. The estimated income for the ensuing year has reached the splendid total of sixty lakhs and a half, as compared with the estimate of rather less than fifty-four lakhs in 1888-89, which was exceeded by the actuals. The year will open with a balance of five lakhs, of which two lakhs and a half will be due to the excess revenue of the present year. Two lakhs of this fine balance it is proposed to utilise for special works, and for renewals of considerable utility. A sum of Rs. 65,000 will go to rebuild the eastern wall of the Bunderwada Reservoir, as recommended by Sir John Fowler. An experimental concrete floor for one of the filter-beds of the same reservoir will cost Rs. 11,000, and afford a comparison with the more costly asphalte to be laid down in the Malabar Hill Reservoir. The machinery at Love Grove, so heavily over-taxed by the inevitable results of the incompleteness of the new sewer system, will take Rs. 16,000, while the improvement of the roads in the Victoria Gardens will take four thousand. Besides ministering to works of this class the balance in hand will enable a beginning to be made in the matter of electric lighting, for which Rs. 30,000 is allocated. Additional stock for the Health and Engineering Departments will absorb Rs. 80,000, while the new year's enhanced liabilities for loan charges will take Rs. 90,000. Thus a good deal will have been accomplished before the actual revenue for the year 1890 91 is dealt with. Many new liabilities—or rather old liabilities hitherto inadequately provided for—augment the demands on the income. The improvement of the Fire Brigade will raise the expenditure under this head from one lakh during the current year to one lakh and a half. As Mr. Ollivant points out the present organization of the Fire Brigade is defective in both numbers and quality. Hitherto the protection of the property and lives of the citizens when fires break out has been dependent on the energy and good-will of the European members of the police force, who have had no special training for the work. The Commissioner has proposed that, as contemplated by the Municipal Act, a competent chief of the Fire Brigade shall be appointed, and paid a salary sufficient to secure the services of a man trained in England. He further recommends as essential that each of the twenty-four steam fire-engines shall be under the charge of a competent European to lead and direct the hosemen. It is not proposed to place on the fire staff a large number of European officers, but simply to attach to each district staff a certain number of men who will turn out for a fee when required to supplement the regular force. This arrangement Mr. Ollivant has been informed has been found to work well in other cities. It may be added in this connection that the testimony of experienced firemen is that while Volunteers are of use in small towns where large conflagrations do not occur, they are worse than useless in a great emergency when thorough training and the habit of strict discipline can alone avail. The Municipal Commissioner can scarcely have been aware that this is the opinion of experts when suggesting the establishment of an additional fire-engine in the Fort to be manned entirely by Volunteers. An amateur fire service is a delusion and a snare. The estimate for the *personnel* of the Fire Brigade, in which Bombay may be justly asked to place confidence, is Rs. 47,000 as against Rs. 33,000 this year. The new stock, including a fire-engine, three fire-escapes, branch pipes, hose-reels on wheels, tender-carts and horses, comes to Rs. 37,000, as compared with the modest Rs. 2,500 budgetted for the present year, an estimate which was perforce largely exceeded under the necessities of the case disclosed by more than one great fire. To meet this additional expenditure the half per cent. house duty hitherto levied will be increased to three-quarters per cent., thus raising the General Tax, formerly known as the Consolidated Rate, to 8¾ per cent. Direct taxation having been thus enhanced the town duties are also to be raised. It was proposed by the Municipal Commissioner that the duty on sugar should be increased from six to seven annas per hundred-weight, ghee from six annas to eight per maund, and grain from two annas to four annas the candy. This enhancement of the octroi was resisted on the ground that it is necessary to be kind to the poor, and that it is very hard to tax the necessaries of life. By way of mending matters the tax on sugar was enhanced to eight annas, while the proposal to limit to one anna the tax on ghee was negatived. The Municipal Commissioner pointed out that the result was that the duties were enhanced by Rs. 40,000 more than he had asked for. Upon this, the proposal to raise the tax on grain from two annas to four was rejected. This tax was reduced from four to two annas not very long since, without much foresight. The reduction of the duty did not benefit the consumer in the least, for he is still charged the same price by the dealers. It is however morally certain that if the duty had been raised to the former level the dealers would have found it necessary to charge the consumer an enhanced price far in excess of the additional two annas per candy. As things stand Rs. 80,000 have been added to the town duties, which is more than a set-off to the Rs. 55,000 due to the enhancement of the fire-tax, and the increase in the house assessments. In the current year the assessments yielded Rs. 149,000 more than last year. The income of the city is not only large but buoyant.

On the other hand the expenditure shows a large increase—an increase which seems to be unavoidable. The establishments have not grown with the growth of the City, and the time has at length come when an equilibrium has to be effected. For the last fourteen months' the Municipal Commissioner has been engaged in the tedious and laborious work of preparing a Schedule of the permanent Municipal establishment. From this Schedule the Act excludes the salaries of the Commissioner, the Executive Engineer, the Health Officer, and the Municipal Secretary and his staff, other sections of the Act applying to those officers. In preparing the Schedule, the opportunity has been taken to place all the Departments on an efficient footing, and make them for the present and prospectively adequate for the sufficient performance of the duties assigned to them. As was expected this work of re-organisation has entailed not only the strengthening of the Departments but a large increase of expenditure. Some two years since the Acting Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Charles, inserted in his Budget estimate an increase in the Account Establishment. The Standing Committee, while acknowledging "that the rapid growth of both revenue and expenditure prevented the existing Account Establishment from keeping pace with the work, though they remained in office long beyond the regular hours, and were denied holidays and leave," declined to include the provision for extra assistance in the Budget, pending the final consideration of the Schedule of the Establishments, to be prepared by the Commissioner under the new Municipal Act. This "final consideration" has now been given, and the Schedule has been accepted by the Standing Committee after an examination extending over several weeks. To show the increase of the staff of the Account Department—and the same state of affairs more or less prevails in all—the Chief Accountant placed certain figures in his report. In 1872, the cash received and paid, and the adjustment, amounted to one hundred and twenty-one lakhs. In the past year they reached five hundred and three lakhs. The town duties certificates have risen from 3,000 in 1872 and 13,000 in 1878 to 28,300 in 1888-89. The inward and outward letters, which were 3,500 with 10,500 vouchers, have reached 16,500 letters with 23,000 remittance reports and 50,000 vouchers, which all have to be registered and numbered. It is no wonder that the *personnel* of the Department had to work into the night, and do without holidays and leave! Yet it was gravely proposed to reduce the strength, or rather to increase the weakness, of this department as well as of all the others by docking ten per cent. of their scant pay all round. This proposal came to nothing it is true, but was nevertheless urged with great zeal and with all the plausibility which sometimes arises from total unacquaintance with the facts. In the new Schedule the Account Department has been strengthened by an addition to the *personnel* and salaries of Rs. 6,400 per annum. This department is a fair sample of the rest—*ex uno disce omnes.* The Commissioner himself finds it "absolutely necessary" to ask for personal relief in the discharge of the current duties of his office, "if he is to give that attention which he must give to matters of chief and pressing importance." The number of letters received and despatched come to over forty thousand a year, and it is almost impossible to keep the records methodically with an inadequate staff. The only increase in this Department is one person, and a sum of Rs. 2,600 per annum. It is doubtful whether this increase will enable the present or any future Commissioner to get through the overwhelming work devolving on the head of the Executive. But on the whole the Schedule—which is now finally accepted, to Major Selby's indignation—gives promise of effecting a great advance in the strength and efficiency of the Municipal Departments. One of the members of the Standing Committee lamented that the re-organisation involves an addition to the yearly expenditure of a lakh and a half, which entails additional taxation. The criticism would be more conclusive if it did not ignore the fact that the additional expenditure has been necessitated by an addition to the numbers of the inhabitants within the last twenty years of some three hundred thousand—a population in itself larger than that of many great cities.

ANOTHER important step towards the inclusion of Japan amongst the Powers who treat each other on an equal footing has just been taken. A Treaty has been signed with Germany, similar apparently to one which a year ago was concluded with the United States and Mexico, which enacts absolute equality of treatment between the contracting Powers, and which admits Japan to her rightful place amongst civilised nations. A new era was opened for Japan on the day on which she secured the adhesion of the United States Government to the first of these treaties, and it became a question of some interest whether England or Germany should be the first amongst European Powers to take Japan by the hand and lead her along the new course which she had marked out for herself. For thirty years her relations even with the Powers that trusted her have been exceptional, invidious, and such as would be becoming only in dealing with a Power that had just emerged from barbarism, and could not be trusted on the world's highway except under all the precautions of guarding and manacling. It is true that the Japanese in the first instance were as distrustful of others as others till a much later period were distrustful of them. They, like the Chinese, resented the presence of foreigners in the interior, and their treaties confined foreigners for trading purposes to a certain number of specified ports. Here the foreigners enjoyed immunity from the municipal law, and were submitted only to the jurisdiction of their own consular courts. They were exempt from municipal taxation, and taxed themselves in their own settlements. As the subjects of about fifteen States were under this exceptional state of things the Japanese saw a diversity of authorities and jurisdictions which became more galling to their national pride with every step that they took on the march towards better things. Two years ago they granted themselves a constitution, and then the need for shaking off these shackles of special jurisdiction and of exterritoriality impressed itself the more deeply upon the national consciousness. Their first approaches to the other powers led to no immediate result, perhaps because they dealt with their neighbours in the mass. A little later they saw the advantage of dealing with the Powers individually, and, as we have said, the United States promptly met their wishes. Germany has been the first of the European States to do the same thing, and now the other Powers cannot long delay their acquiescence in the new regime. The proposals have been drawn up in a spirit of opportunism marvellously creditable to Japanese diplomacy. There has been no attempt at divesting Japan of the onerous stipulations of the Treaties by the simple process of denunciation, though the Mikado's Government would have been within their right had they chosen this strictly regular method. They have made the matter a subject of negotiation, and though they have asked much in asking that in the future European and American residents in Japan shall be subject to Japanese tribunals administering Japanese law, that they shall in the matter of taxation and obedience be on the same footing as Japanese citizens, they have had much to offer in exchange for their concessions. Under the new Treaty Germans will be free to come and go, to trade and to own land on absolute titles. German residents in Japan will thus gain as much as is given up on their behalf. And how much is given up? Europeans in Japan will be under no such disadvantage as they would be in Turkey, for example, where the tribunals administer a law to which a non-Mussulman litigant could never submit himself. It was part of the original suggestion in these negotiations that a civil code should be put in operation before the Treaties were concluded. So far as we can see the Treaty makes no provision for that. But it is something to know that competent jurists have pronounced the existing criminal code which is administered in the Japanese Courts to be up to the level of the best Western models. Such changes as the Treaty will bring about will be made gradually, for German jurisdiction in the treaty ports will not cease until five years hence. It was at one time proposed that European judges should for a few years assist in the administration of the Japanese law by the Japanese tribunals; but no provision to that effect appears in this new Treaty. Yet nowhere has there been any manifestation of unwillingness on the part of Europeans to submit to the new regime, the inauguration of which strikingly marks the progress which Japan has made in our time. Little but the seas now exclude her from the Western world.

THERE was a meeting of Zemindars in Behar the other day which may be commended to the notice of those who find in the extension of the Permanent Settlement a serious remedy for the ills under which India is supposed to suffer. The feature of the meeting, over which the wealthy Maharajah of Durbhunga presided, was the anxiety which was shown in consequence of the reported intention of the Government to levy an educational cess. The Maharajah of Durbhunga founded his protest against any such project upon the rights guaranteed to the Zemindars by the Permanent Settlement, as though at the time of the settlement the Government cared any more for education than the Zemindars, and as though any arrangement made then with the Zemindars could be held to guarantee them for ever and a day against having to take their share in meeting the new requirements of a progressive administration. If a meeting of Irish landlords had protested against having to contribute to the cost of education in the national schools, they would have had to meet an additional count in the indictment against them. It was an unfortunate thing for the Congress that almost in the same breath in which the millionaire Maharajah spoke kindly of the meeting he raised his protest against any attempt to make the wealthy landlords of Behar contribute, as the ryots elsewhere have to contribute, to the cost of education. The attitude of these Behar gentry, whatever else it may teach, certainly does not strengthen the case of those who will next week be arguing in Bombay for the extension of the principle of the Permanent Settlement to other parts of India.

THE result of the last two days' ballot for the election of the Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was announced late last evening. Mr. A. F. Beaufort, of Messrs. Lyon and Company, the Deputy Chairman, has been elected chairman for the ensuing year.

IN November last, Mr. E. H. Moscardi, Sessions Judge of Khandeish, convicted a labourer named Succaram Ramjee of the murder of his wife and an infant son, on the man's own plea of guilty in both instances. His story was that for a long time he had been quarrelling with his wife for some reason or another, and that on the day of the murder, a dispute arose in which she used some rather sharp language, whereupon he killed her with two blows of a hatchet on her head, and immediately after cut open the head of the child. The accused, when placed before the Sessions Court, appeared to be a man of a morose and despondent disposition. The Sessions Judge thought that a man who, with little or no provocation, allowed himself to be worked into such a state, was a dangerous character; and that to punish such cases as this otherwise than by the extreme penalty of the law, would be most dangerous to the wellbeing of the community. The accused was sentenced to be hanged for the double murder. On the sentence coming up for confirmation before Mr. Justice Jardine and Mr. Justice Candy at the High Court yesterday, their lordships were of opinion that the statements made by the prisoner, when pleading to the first head of charge, did not amount to an admission of the offence of murder. He appeared to have alleged a sudden provocation, and the learned Judges thought that he ought to have been put on his trial in order that the Court might ascertain whether the provocation was grave and sudden enough to prevent the offence from amounting to murder. Their lordships set aside the conviction and sentence on the first head of the charge, and directed that the prisoner should be tried again, his plea being recorded as a plea of not guilty. Their lordships postponed the consideration of the sentence on the second head of the charge until after the new trial they had ordered.

THE annual Civil Service dinner in Calcutta has been fixed for January 2nd. Mr. T. Prinsep, as senior member of the service, will preside.

IT is understood that the Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of Earl Brownlow to be Under-Secretary of State for War in the room of Lord Harris, the new Governor of Bombay.

IN reference to the recent announcement in the *Times* of the floating of a London Debenture Corporation, with a capital of three millions, the following extract is of interest:—A very important company has just been formed (Nov. 21) called the United States Debenture Corporation, Limited, with a capital of £3,000,000, in 300,000 £10 shares. The company has an exceedingly strong directorate, and will carry on in America a business similar to that in England, of the Trustees, Executors, and Securities Insurance Corporation, Limited.

# TELEGRAMS.

## THE NEW GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY

## APPOINTMENTS TO THE STAFF.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM.)

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 17.

It is understood that the new Governor will arrive in Bombay between the 8th and the 14th of April. Lady Harris, in order to avoid the heat of the Red Sea in April, will start earlier than her husband, and will probably arrive on the 24th of March.

Mr. Edgerley, acting Private Secretary to Lord Reay, will continue to act in the same capacity for Lord Harris.

The new Governor's Aides-de-Camp will be Captain Forbes, now with Lord Reay, and Captain the Hon. St. Leger H. Jervis, of the King's Royal Rifles, brother of Lady Harris. Surgeon Findlay, who was in attendance upon the Marquis of Dufferin, will be the medical officer.

The appointment of Military Secretary has not yet been finally made, but the post will probably be filled by Colonel F. Rhodes.

Lord Harris will, if possible, call at Perim and Zeila *en route.*

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

## THE GOVERNORSHIP OF MALTA.

LONDON, DEC. 17.

The *St. James's Gazette* states that the Governorship of Malta has been offered to Sir Archibald Alison.

## THE CRONIN MURDER TRIAL.

## SENTENCE ON THE PRISONERS.

A telegram from Chicago announces that the Cronin murder trial was brought to a conclusion yesterday.

Coughlin, Bourke, O'Sullivan, and Kunze were found guilty of murder in the second degree.

The three first named were sentenced to imprisonment for life, and Kunze to three years; while Beggs was acquitted.

## THE WHEAT CROP OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The wheat crop of Great Britain this season is estimated at seventy-three millions two hundred and sixty seven thousand and seven bushels.

## BOULANGER URGES A DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC.

LONDON, DEC. 17.

General Boulanger has issued a manifesto in which he urges the establishment of a democratic republic.

## THE LATE ROBERT BROWNING.

Lord Tennyson, Mr. Swinbourne, Sir Frederick Leighton, Lord Coleridge, and others have prepared a memorial for presentation to the Dean of Westminster, thanking him for the regard he has shown to the late Robert Browning in giving a place for his remains in the Abbey.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE PORTUGUESE PRESS ON MAJOR SERPA'S ACTIONS.

LISBON, DEC. 16.

The Portuguese press aver that Major Serpa Pinto's procedure in Nyassa Land has been most open, and that Britain has been informed of every detail of his movements. They add that Lord Salisbury will receive complete explanations.

## THE EGYPTIAN CONVENTION.

LONDON, DEC. 17.

Russia has signified her intention of not approving of the Egyptian Convention until France has approved of it.

## THE CRONIN MURDER CASE.

CHICAGO, DEC. 16.

After three days' deliberation the jury in the Cronin murder case has found the prisoners Coughlin, O'Sullivan, and Burke guilty of murder, and they have been sentenced to imprisonment for life.

LATER.

In pursuance of the law of Illinois State, the jury fixed the penalties in the Cronin trial. Prisoner Kunze was found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment. Prisoner Beggs was acquitted.

The counsel for the defence has applied for a new trial.

## PROPOSED ADDRESSES TO MR. BRADLAUGH.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

KUMPTA, DEC. 17.

A well-attended public meeting was held at Vishnu Mandir, under the presidency of Mr. Shrinivasapa Sonde to give an address to Mr. Bradlaugh at Bombay when he comes. The pleaders of the local bar, Messrs. Mahableshwarbhat and Pundlikrao, delivered impressive speeches in favour of the motion.

DHARWAR, DEC. 17.

A public meeting was held yesterday of the residents of Dharwar including the representatives of the Hindu Sammilani, Young Men's Leisure Club, Debating Union, and Mitra Samaj. A welcome address to Mr. Bradlaugh was unanimously adopted.

## PALANPUR AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PALANPUR, DEC. 17.

The Palunpur Agricultural Show was opened by Colonel Nutt to-day. Great enthusiasum prevailed, and the whole was a splendid success. The place was crowded with spectators.

## THE PARSEE HIGH-PRIEST.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BUDNEIRA, DEC. 17.

The High Priest, Dr. Dastoor Hooshang, arrived here this afternoon, and was received by the Parsee Anjuman with due honour.

## PRESIDENCY RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DEC. 17.

Great interest was excited in the camp to-day by the contest between the Army and the Volunteers; the former more fancied, but the latter, though not a representative team, most men being drawn from the Poona Volunteers, won, after an exciting finish, the maintained plucky uphill fight. Some disappointment was caused among the Volunteers, because the Poona Regiment was so largely indented upon. The following are the scores:—

Volunteers Sergeant William Cahill, Poona Volunteers, 87 points; Colour-Sergeant Brown, Poona Volunteers, 86 points; Qr.-Mr. Sergeant McDonnell, Poona Volunteers, 82 points; Lance-Sergeant McCormick, B. B. and C. I. Volunteers, 87 points; Colour-Sergeant Mawhood, Poona Volunteers, 75 points; Sergeant Murray, Poona Volunteers, 75 points; Sergeant Clabby, Poona Volunteers, 85 points; Corporal Middlecoat, Poona Volunteers, 77 points—total 654 points. The team was captained by Captain Harrison, B. B. and C. I. Volunteers.

Army Captain Francis, 5th Bombay Light Infantry, 64 points; Sergeant-Major Murray, Lancashire Fusiliers, 83 points; Sergeant McKenna, Lancashire Fusiliers, 82 points; Private Young, 2nd Durham Light Infantry, 82 points; Lance-Corporal Middleton, 2nd Durham Light Infantry, 86 points; Private Higgs, Royal Fusiliers, 76 points; Private Pocock, Royal Fusiliers, 89 points; Private Taylor, Lancashire Fusiliers, 81 points—total 653 points.

"The Bombay Presidency Cup,"—2nd Durham Light Infantry, 447 points, winners; 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, 444 points; and the Royal Fusiliers, 424 points. Eight teams competed. The highest aggregate score was 54 points, made by Private Challice, Durham Light Infantry.

"Native Wantage,"—Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry, third team, 143 points; Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry, first team, 141 points; and Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry, second team, 127 points. Fifteen teams competed.

"The Kolapur Cup,"—Private Amrutrao Sinde, 23rd Bombay Infantry, 32 points, winner of the cup; Naik Narain Savant, 26th Bombay Infantry, 32 points, prize Rs. 40; Bugler Shaik Kadir Marine Battalion, 32 points, prize Rs. 20; Jamedar Shaik Mahabul, 23rd Bombay Infantry, 31 points; and Trooper Ghoolam Dustgurkhan, Hyderabad Contingent, 31 points.

"Inter-Regimental Match for Natives," 500 yards—Shaik Curreem, 9th Bombay Infantry, 34 points; Naik Rahman Khan, 26th Bombay Infantry, 34 points; Naik Mahadeo Sawant, 16th Bombay Infantry, 34 points; Trooper Beer Singh, 3rd Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry, 34 points; Private Arjoon, 4th Bombay Rifles, 33 points; Havildar Khondee Jadow, 12th Bombay Infantry, 33 points; Private Bala Chapan, 2nd Grenadiers, 33 points; Naik Shaik Amin, 4th Rifles, 33 points; and Duffadar Boodun Khan, 3rd Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry, 33 points.

## SIR BENJAMIN SIMPSON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 17.

Sir Benjamin Simpson proceeds to Burma shortly on inspection duty.

## THE ENGLISH CRICKET TEAM.

The English Cricket Team will arrive in Calcutta to-morrow. They intend playing only two matches there.

## THE PRINCE'S SHOOTING TRIP TO NEPAL.

Major Durand, Resident at Khatmandu, left Calcutta for Nepal on Monday to arrange the preliminaries of the Prince's shooting trip in the Terai.

## RESTRICTIONS ON THE SMUGGLING OF RUBIES.

More stringent rules to prevent the smuggling of rubies from Upper Burma are likely to be enacted, as illicit traffic, mainly by means of the Post Office, is found to be assuming large dimensions.

## CAPTAIN YOUNGHUSBAND'S EXPLORATIONS.

Some further particulars of Captain F. E. Younghusband's adventurous journey beyond the Northern frontier of Kashmir have been received. It appears that he crossed the Karakorum Pass and then turned westward, and explored the two Mustagh Passes, one of which he had crossed in his overland journey from China, two or three years ago. When he had completed this exploration he worked northwards until he struck the Yarkand River when his further route lay to the west; he eventually reached the Tagdambash Pamir, and there met Grombchevski, the Russian explorer. He then made for Hunza by way of Gircha and Gulmit, and accomplished his journey in safety. The Khan of Hunza treated him well and after a short stay in that place he marched to Gilgit, and thence into Kashmir. The result of his examination of those northern passes will probably, when announced, confirm the idea that all approach from this direction upon Gilgit is impossible. The explorations of Lockhart and Woodthorpe showed that no large force could cross the Hindu Kush from the Upper Oxus Valley, and Captain Younghusband has found that in the east of the Baroghil there was no easier way.

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PENANG, DEC. 17.

The Italian steamer Bisagno left here for Bombay to-day.

COLOMBO, DEC. 17.

Mail steamer Bengal, from Calcutta, arrived.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

| | |
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| Good Dhollera | 4 9-16 |
| The Manchester Market was quiet but steady. | |
| 7 lbs. Shirtings | 5 1½ |
| 8¼ „ „ | 6 4 |
| 40s Mule Twist | 9½ |
| Exchange on India, 30 days' sight | 1s. 4 11-16d. |
| 2¾ per cent. Consols for account | 97⅝ |
| 3 per cent. French Rentes | 88¼ |
| 4 per cent. Rupee paper | 68⅝ |
| 4½ per cent. „ | 71¾ |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 107¾ |
| Bar Silver | 44d. per oz. |

SIR JAMES FERGUSON, late Governor of Bombay, writing to the *Times* on the murder of officers at Deesa, says:—I fear that the news of the murder of Lieutenant-Colonel Heyland, 1st Bombay Lancers, and two native officers by a mad sowar is true. Sometimes when officers are shot, readers of newspapers suppose that they have been in some way to blame. I should like to state that Colonel Heyland was an officer who was remarkable for his comprehension of the character of the natives of India, and for his justice and gentleness with them. The appointment of military secretary on my staff being vacant, I asked the Commander-in-Chief to nominate an officer of merit to whom the appointment would be acceptable, when he mentioned Colonel Heyland, only asking that I would not object to his recalling him when he wanted a cavalry officer for command. I willingly gave him up when he was wanted for the 1st Bombay Lancers; but I saw enough of him to know that he was the very model of an Indian officer. Natives of rank, who seldom now enter our regiments, took service under him as privates; the brother-in-law of the Regent of Kolapore did so, with a score of men at his back; and I feel sure that his sad death will be deplored by none more than the officers and men of the regiment, to which he was as much a father as a commandant.

LORD CONNEMARA pays a visit to Hyderabad shortly after Christmas. He is expected there about the 31st instant, and will make a stay of four or five days at the Basheer Bagh Palace as the guest of the Nizam.

THE North-West Railway authorities have decided to grant concessions to first and second class passengers during the Christmas holidays, which will, probably cover the period from the 20th December to the 2nd January.

## H. E. THE GOVERNOR IN KATHIAWAR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

ON the morning of Saturday, the 14th, his Excellency was up betimes, and paid a visit to the lions, and also inspected some geological objects collected by Mr. White. We then departed by special train for Wankaneer, steaming out of Morvi, at about 8 a.m. At Wankaneer the ceremony of opening the Machhu bridge had to be performed, and accordingly the party descended from the train and walked by a short cut to the river bank. Here Lord Reay was met by the young Raj Saheb and Mr. Laud, the manager of the State during the Chief's minority, and the bridge was formally opened. It is intended for carts as well as trains, so first a country-cart, laden with bajri, which was afterwards distributed among the work-people, and a dhumny, drawn by two very fine gaily-bedizened bullocks, were driven across, followed by the Governor's party on foot, and shortly after by the train, so the bridge may be said to have been thoroughly inaugurated. On the other side a small camp had been pitched, and in a shamiana were collected the notables of Wankaneer to present his Excellency with an address, which was read by Mr. Laud, and ran as follows:—

Your Excellency,—This is the second time in Wankaneer that we have the proud privilege of welcoming your Excellency.

It was in the winter of 1886 that your Excellency honoured the State by performing the opening ceremony of the medical institution of this city, intended to relieve suffering humanity. On the present occasion your lordship is amongst us to inaugurate works of still greater importance and magnitude—the railway institutions in the province.

The newly-constructed bridge, which spans the Machhu River, and which I have to request your lordship to declare open, I beg to mention, has been erected at the joint expense of the Morvi State Railway and the Wankaneer State. The arrangement of constructing it at joint expense benefits both the States.

The Morvi Durbar secures thereby an excellent bridge for its railway, and this city and its people obtain at a comparatively small expense facility for communication with the portion of its territory and other States lying on the south-east of the Machhu River. I can hardly describe the inconvenience, hardship, and delay which the poor cart-men and pedestrians laboured under, during the monsoon when the river rose and remained unfordable for days together. The bridge is 1,000 feet long and clear 12½ feet wide. Though it is not very wide, it will fairly meet the requirements of the railway and that of cart traffic. The work is constructed under the able supervision of Mr. W. H. White, Superintendent of the Morvi State Railway, which is a sufficient guarantee for the excellence and durability of the work. Thus at the small cost to this State of Rs. 40,000 we have been able to secure this work of real utility and importance to the State during this period of administration.

Having the honour of representing the young Raj Saheb, it is due on my part to acknowledge the benefits the Wankaneer State has derived, and will in future derive, by the introduction of the railway line through its territories. While under the fostering care and solicitude of the British Government, the revenues of the State have largely developed, and judicious reforms are being effected, the construction of the railway line will now contribute to the further development of the resources of the country, and will open out kindred avenues for industry and trade. Your Excellency, it is hardly necessary for me to mention that whilst these works of public utility and importance will remain standing monuments of the enterprise of the Morvi Durbar and other Chiefs of the Peninsula, the stimulus and the encouragement which the British Government has afforded will remain a permanent record in the hearts of the people. The marvellous progress the province has achieved can only be fully realized when we look back to the state of things a quarter of a century ago. Manifold blessings the people this day enjoy from the railway communications in the province. If the railways developed commerce, if the railways contributed to the happiness and prosperity of the people, its introduction has produced a thousand and one advantages as well. For wild jungles, we have cultivated fields. We have populous towns in place of thinly-inhabited villages and barren tracts of land: districts once shut up and hostile to each other are now brought into friendly intercourse. New arts and new industries are being extended, new fields of occupation for the helpless and poor are being daily opened and gradually and steadily the civilizing influences of the time are advancing in this once out-of-the-way and backward province. It is due to the facilities afforded by the railway communications that people coming from different places are now able to meet in one place and discuss co-operative schemes for the common weal of the province.

Before closing this I must say that I cannot express in adequate terms our gratitude for the honour your lordship has done us this day. I believe that no expressions of mine will do justice to the sincere pleasure your lordship's presence has afforded to the people of this State. I now solicit your lordship to declare this Machhu Bridge open.

His Excellency, in reply, said:—

Your Highness Raj Saheb, Mr. Laud, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I am very much obliged to you for your very kind address of welcome on this auspicious occasion. We must acknowledge that Kathiawar has been transformed in many ways. Schools, roads, railways, bridges, and hospitals have sprung up in all directions, but in many parts you have no trees. We are aware that this is the great want of the province, and that the absence of timber is greatly felt. There is no doubt a great difficulty in the way of supplying this want, *viz.*, that the ryot may sow but he will not reap. I commend the solution of this problem to that useful institution, the annual meeting of the Karbharis at Rajkot, and I have hopes that they will set themselves to see what can be done in this direction, to make the cultivator an interested promoter of tree growth. Your Raj Saheb is fortunate that this great work which is to-day consummated has been carried out in his minority, and in fact, as far as this bridge is concerned, by his Durbar. But I am sure you will all endorse my words when I say that Wankaneer is largely indebted to the Thakor Saheb of Morvi through whose persevering efforts Wankaneer is now a junction of two important lines, with a further promise of extension to the sea. This bridge will not only serve for railway purposes, but it will give material aid to the agricultural interest, which is the great creator of prosperity. To-day, in opening the bridge, we gave precedence to a cart laden with the produce of the agriculturist, a happy man for the future. When I last visited Wankaneer I well remember that to reach the town I had to cross the river bed, and it is easy to see that in certain seasons such a trip would have been impossible. All these difficulties have now been removed by the happy and united action of the Morvi and Wankaneer Durbars. I have now to inform you that it is his Highness's pleasure that this bridge over the Machhu should henceforth be known as the White Bridge. It is, I think, most appropriate that great engineering works should be called by the names of those who design and construct them, and it shows great discrimination on the part of his Highness that he should pay this tribute of regard to his faithful friend and co-adjutor, Mr. White, who has with the Thakor planned and carried out all these works which owe their conception to the Thakor Saheb of Morvi. I hope the young Raj Saheb of Wankaneer will be impressed by to-day's ceremony, and that he will be induced to follow the example of his kinsman of Morvi, so that he too when he is placed on the *gadi* will not fail to see the good of his people and of his State. The young Chiefs, who benefit by the Rajkumar College, have great advantages over their predecessors, because they are taught what their duties are towards their subjects. I have now to declare the White Bridge open, and to ask you to join in a vote of thanks to his Highness the Thakor Saheb of Morvi and to Mr. White. (Loud applause.)

The well-deserved compliment paid to his Highness the Thakor Saheb of Morvi and Mr. White were well received, and the naming of the Machhu Bridge after Mr. White was a very fitting recognition of the services rendered by that gentleman in connection with the railway. The proceedings closed with the customary distribution of garlands, and the journey to Rajkot was resumed. The country through which we passed does not prevent anything remarkable in the way of scenery, and the only incident was a race run with the train for nearly a mile by two antelopes in a vain effort to cross in front of it. At about noon we arrived at Rajkot, where a large concourse was assembled to meet his Excellency, among them were Colonel Newport, 24th Bombay Infantry; Mr. Fulton, C.S.; Mr. Beaman, C.S.; Mr. Fitzgerald, Assistant Political Agent; Major Humfrey, Major Moore, Surgeon Quicke, Major Pearson, Mr. Mackay, Mr. Booth, Mr. Turkhad, and several ladies. Of the Kathiawar Chiefs there were the Nawab of Sachin, the Chiefs of Jardan and Lacta, and the Kumars of the College and others; the Dewans of Junagadh, Morvi, Rajkot, Lakhta, Dhrol; Khan Bahadur Dhanjisha Hormusji, Rao Bahadurs Bhimji Morarji, Chimanrai Harvai, Gopalji Sarbhai, Mr. Budrudin Tyabji, Mr. H. A. Wadia, Mr J. N. Pandit, Mr. Kothare, Mr. Sethna, and many others. It should have been added that in addition to his Excellency's own personal staff, Major Hunter and Major Sealy had accompanied him from Wadhwan. After the usual introductions the ceremony of laying the last rail to complete the line took place under his Excellency's supervision, and then an adjournment was made to a large shamiana, where there was a large and distinguished gathering to do honour to the occasion. After some introductory remarks by the Political Agent the Thakor Saheb read an address, to which his Excellency replied, of which a full report will follow. The proceedings then terminated, and his Excellency drove off to the Residency, attended by an escort, furnished by the young Kumars of the College, under their principal, Mr. Macnaghten. In the afternoon his Excellency distributed the prizes at the Horse Show, the prize horses being paraded before him. Major Hunter opened the proceedings, stating that the Show was the best ever held at Rajkot, both as to numbers and quality, there being 610 exhibits this year, the next largest number being 425 in 1885, this satisfactory state of things being due to the exertions of the various Prant officers, especially Mr. Fitzgerald, and to the co-operation of the Chiefs, Girassias, and cultivators. To Mr. Mackay, the secretary; to Major Humfrey, the judge; he also expressed his full appreciation of their services. After the prize-distribution Lord Reay made a short speech, which will be reported later. It seems unfortunate that no officer was deputed to purchase remounts. It would be a great encouragement to the small breeders if only a few could be bought. A man of this class does not care to march a horse in 80 or 90 miles to receive 10 or 15 rupees, but if he realized that if he produced a suitable animal he would have a good chance of selling it, he would turn his attention to breeding and bringing up horses of this kind. It must also be borne in mind that these men often cannot afford to have more than one horse on their hands at a time or if they do that they cannot feed them properly, so that if his exhibit goes back unsold his operations for the next year are considerably cramped, and his zeal discouraged. It might also be taken into consideration whether suitable young stock fit for the Government nurseries could not be obtained from Kathiawar at present. It seems that no supply exists of horses, fit for military draught purposes, and perhaps not for British Cavalry, but lighter horses will do for the Indian Cavalry, and there cannot be a more useful object than to encourage the breeding of such. The prices asked seemed very reasonable, and I am informed that dealers often make very large profits by buying Kathiawar horses locally and taking them up into Rajputana, and disposing of them there for very considerable sums. If this is so, it seems a pity that a more direct system of sale is not contrived, under which the middleman may be eliminated, and the breeder receive his legitimate profit. Some of the principal Chiefs possess English thorough-bred sires and the superiority of their stock over others was very marked, and it is from a more extended use of sires of this kind that real improvement must be looked for. There were no fewer than twenty-one classes, in which numerous prices were given. Of the States Bhavnagar took six 1st prizes, three 2nd, and one 3rd; Morvi four 1st, three 2nd, and three 3rd; Junagadh two 1st, and one 4th; Wadhwan one 1st, one 2nd, and one 3rd; Wankaneer two 1st; Gondal three 3rd, and Dhrangdhra one 2nd. The above lot may contain some errors, but it is pretty nearly correct. It was dark before the assemblage dispersed, many of them to prepare for the banquet given by H. H. the Thakor Saheb of Morvi in commemoration of the completion of his line. This took place in the Navnagar Utara, and was attended by pretty well the whole of Rajkot society, and enlivened by the strains of the band of the 24th Bombay Infantry. This was the regiment which recently excited Sir Charles Dilke's scorn at Loralai, but if the guard-of-honour it furnished was a fair sample of the regiment, Colonel Newport need not be uneasey. After dinner the health of the Queen was duly given and honoured, and then his Highness proposed that of H. E. Lord Reay, at the same time expressing his regret that Lady Reay had not been able to come. His Excellency in acknowledging the toast conveyed to his Highness a message of congratulation just received from Lady Reay, and the proceedings shortly afterwards terminated. There was some talk of a dance, but the idea fell through, and the day having been a busy one, we were not sorry to get to bed.

## THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.

THE following notification was issued last night:—

His Excellency the Governor will hold a Levee at the New Secretariat, Bombay, on Tuesday, the 7th January, 1890, at 4-30 p.m.

Gentlemen entitled to the private entree are requested to leave their cards with the Aide-de-Camp at the main entrance of the New Secretariat on the occasion of the Levee.

Gentlemen purposing to attend the Levee, who have already been presented, are requested to bring two cards with their names legibly written on each: one card will be delivered to the Aide-de-Camp at the entrance, and the second to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting at the time of presentation.

Gentlemen wishing to attend the Levee, who have not already been presented, are requested to send their cards to the Military Secretary to his Excellency the Governor at least three days before the date of the Levee.

Gentlemen wearing uniform will appear in full dress: European gentlemen not wearing uniform will appear in a frock coat or dress coat, with white or coloured trousers and white or buff waistcoat.

Clergymen being University Graduates and other gentlemen entitled to wear robes or gowns on account of Judicial or Academical office or status should appear in such robes or gowns.

Officers, English and Native, are requested to pass his Excellency together by Corps, the Native Officers to be presented by their Commanding Officers after the former have passed.

The carriages of gentlemen who have the private entree will set down at the main entrance. All other carriages will set down at the north door and take up at the south door.

## THE ARMS ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I suppose the Arms Act has become so unpopular and odious, because it is worked very stringently. I believe it can be made less irksome and less vexatious if the Government of India pass orders, directing the Local Governments to be a little more liberal in the matter of the issue of licenses.

I have, however, a great faith in the wisdom, experience, and ability of the members of the Congress, and I confidently look forward to success by the advocacy by the congressionists of the reasonable rights of the people.—Yours, &c.,

Dec. 17. N. R. D.

## GENTLE IRONY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—An impression prevails in certain circles that Portugal has lost her rights in South Africa owing to negligence or sleepiness during the last three centuries, but I think it is forgotten that she has an unquestionable right to the territories, as she still exercises therein, and in fact in the whole of Africa, the rights of Portuguese Padroado conferred on her by the Popes, and that Portuguese missionaries have sacrificed their lives and blood in carrying the light of the Gospel to the Negroes. The Padroado is irrevocable, according to Portuguese theologians, and I cannot, therefore, be wrong in maintaining that the rights of Portugal to territories in dispute in South Africa are unquestionable. It was an excellent suggestion on the part of the organ of the Portuguese and Goanese in this country that his Holiness should be asked by England and Portugal to arbitrate in the matter.

Perhaps, you are not aware that some Portuguese statesmen are already advocating the cancelment of the cession of Bombay to the English in consequence of infringement of certain clauses in the Treaty, amongst others, the non-recognition of the Portuguese Padroado in Bombay,—Yours, &c.,

A PORTUGUESE SUBJECT.

EMPRESS EUGENIE is to be the guest of the Queen at Windsor, before she leaves England to pass the winter in Italy.

## THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT IN JAMNAGAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JAMNAGAR, DEC. 13.

THE 11th of December was a red letter day in the annals of Jamnagar, for on that day the Duke and Duchess of Connaught honoured this capital of Halar with a visit. Their Royal Highnesses were accompanied by their staff, which consisted of Colonels Jopp, Cavaye, and Cunningham, Surgeon Kilkenny, Captain Herbert, and Mrs. Cavaye, the lady-in-waiting to her Royal Highness. The party started from Rajkot at sunrise and so excellent were the arrangements made for the travelling of the Royal party by our energetic district officer, Mr. Fitzgerald, that they were able to reach Jamnagar punctually at 2 p.m., the hour laid down in the programme, H. H. the Jam Sahb received his Royal visitors at the Dharamshala. He was accompanied by Kumar Shri Jaswantsingji, Vazir Sahib Ragharbhai, and Diwan Sahib Maganlalbhai. The *swari*, was dispensed with, as their Royal Highnesses were pressed for time, but it a waited the arrival of the party at the Guest House, where the Royal visitors were to put up.

After the customary greetings, his Royal Highness and the Jam Saheb, with the Prant officer, took their seats in a carriage, while the Duchess with Kumar Shri Jaswantsingji, and Mr. McLelland, entered another, and the whole party drove to the Guest House. The Kumar Sahib is reported to have created a very good impression on their Royal Highnesses. His Highness wore the "diamond dress," as it is called, and on his breast shone the star of the Order of Star of India, of which his Highness is a Knight Commander. The trappings of the horses were velvet, embroidered in gold and silver. The road was lined on both sides with thousands of spectators, anxious to catch a glimpse of their Royal Highnesses. The school children stationed near the Bedigate vociferously cheered their Highnesses and the Jam Saheb as the carriage passed them, while a number of women welcomed them by emptying their water jars in front of their Royal Highnesses' carriages. The decorations as the party approached the Guest House were very pretty. Here there was a splendid Gothic arch, with inscriptions in gold, and a profusion of banners, buntings, and venetian masts; the *swari* also, which was drawn up here, consisting of richly caparisoned elephants and horses with trapping of gold, added to the impressiveness of the occasion. As the party alighted at the Guest House, a guard-of-honour presented arms and a salute of thirty-one guns was fired by a battery in the vicinity. His Highness at this stage took his departure. The arrangements at the Guest House were excellent, and reflect great credit on Mr. and Mrs. McLelland, who were untiring in their exertions to make the Royal party as comfortable as possible. After having partaken of an excellent luncheon at the Guest House, their Royal Highnesses were visited by the Jam Sahib. His Royal Highness returned the visit at 5 p. m. in the large Kacheri Hall in the Durbar, when the usual "istakbal" was gone through.

The party before returning to the Guest House, paid a visit to the Notha and the Lahbota. Her Royal Highness also drove through the town in company with Mrs. McLelland and Mrs. Cavaye, and visited the Darbar. At night the whole of the road, from the Guest House to the bungalow, and the road to the Bedi Bunder, were lighted in honour of the Royal visitors. The Notha and the wall of the Gadh in the tank were also illuminated. The party was entertained at dinner by his Highness at the bungalow.

Early in the morning of the 12th, the party drove to the bunder and left for Mandvi in a steam-launch. H. H. the Jam, with his Dewan, and Mr. McLelland accompanied the guests to the bunder. The *swari* was on this occasion also dispensed with. Their Royal Highnesses thanked the Jam Saheb in the warmest language for all that had been done to make their stay at Jamnagar pleasant and comfortable.

His Highness, Diwan Maganlalbhai, and Vazir Ragharbhai are to be congratulated on the excellent arrangements made for the reception of the august visitors. Their Royal Highnesses intend to return to Bombay *via* Vavania and Morvi.

## PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT KUMTA.

THE ceremony of distributing prizes to the successful students of the First Grade A. V. School, Kumta, took place on Thursday last. Mr. Davidson, 1st Assistant Collector, Canara, presided on the occasion. There were present Rao Saheb Krishnaji Dattatraya Shollapoorkar, Mamlatdar; Rao Saheb Narayan Balkrishnappa Muzumdar, Subordinate Judge; Rao Saheb Bhooma Pandit; Manja Pandit, President Kumta Municipality; Mr. Shantpai Ganpatpai, Merchant; Mr. Anantaya Mangesheya, Vakil; Mr. Bhavani Shankraya Mangeshaya, Vakil; Dr. R. J. Kapadia, and several other leading gentlemen of Kumta. The head master Mr. Vinayak Babaji Joshi, B.A., read a report giving a short account of the condition and progress of the school. The report went to show that the school was opened by the Kumta Municipality in August 1887 under grants-in-aid rules, that the school had been making very satisfactory progress ever since its opening. There was a Government First Grade A. V. School in Kumta previous to the years 1886, and the Kumta Municipality contributed to Government a sum of Rs. 1,200 towards the expenditure of the school. But the school was abolished by Government at the end of the year 1885. It was satisfactory to find that during the last two years and upwards, since the opening of the present school, the burden of expenditure borne by the Kumta Municipality on account of the school has been considerably smaller than what it had to bear formerly.

The present school at its opening was located in a building in the Kumta Bazaar close to the market, where, as it might easily be imagined, the studies of the school were constantly interrupted by the surrounding noise. Fortunately, however, soon after the opening of the present school, the telegraph and post offices, which had been located in the fine and commodious building, in which the school is at present located, were transferred to a building in the town for the convenience of the public, and the present school building which fell vacant was acquired for the school from Government by the Educational Inspector, S.D., for which grateful thanks of all the well-wishers of the school were due to him and to Government.

There were 42 boys on the roll of the school at the beginning, and the number on the rolls on the 31st of March last, was 75. Further increase in the number of boys is expected to take place after the next annual examination of the Vernacular School in the Taluka.

There were three annual examinations of the school after its opening, and each time the Educational Inspector, S. D., expressed himself satisfied with the results. Government grants to the school for the first year were Rs. 351, for the second 471, and for this year the grants calculated according to the last annual examination of the school, were Rs. 728.

After showing the progress of boys in intellectual education, the report went to show that another equally important branch of education, *viz.*, physical education, was not neglected in the school and that a cricket club had been lately started for the purpose. It was satisfactory to notice that the boys had taken kindly to the vigorous and manly national game of the English. There was a little difficulty experienced in regard to a suitable play-ground, the school having had no playground which it could call its own, and in which it could make the necessary improvements. This difficulty would soon vanish since there is plenty of Government waste land near the school, and it could not be thought the Government which had blessed the school with a building worth about Rs. 17,000, and which had done and had been doing so much to help the Kumpta Municipaltty in the cause of education, would grudge to grant them a small plot of ground for the purpose of play-ground.

After the reading of the report the president addressed the audience in a few appropriate words, and the boys went through a short programme of recitations and songs in English, Canarese, and Marathi. Mr. Davidson, then, distributed the prizes to the students who were successful at the last annual examination. After the customary distribution of flowers and pan-supari, a vote of thanks to the president for having kindly presided on the occasion, and to the gentlemen present, proposed by Mr. B. V. Joshi, and seconded by Rao Saheb N. B. Muzumdar, was carried out by acclamation, and the day's proceedings terminated.

AN old-established Vienna banking-house, Kendler and Co., founded in 1790, has suspended payment, with liabilities amounting to 2,000,600 florins, met only in part by a mortgaged estate in Slavonia and some other real property. The head of this firm, Herr Alfred von Kendler, is the Swedish Consul-General at Vienna, Censor of the Austro-Hungarian National Bank, and a director of several first-class Vienna banking institutions.

## A SPEECH BY LORD HARRIS.

LORD HARRIS addressing a meeting at Redditch on the 26th altimo., held to congratulate him on his appointment to the Governorship of Bombay said:—They could understand that it was to him a matter of great gratification that now in the fourth generation of his family he was to be connected with the Government of India. The family originally won its laurels in India. His grand-uncle and his father were Governors of Madras, and although he was not so conceited as to suppose that there were not many men better qualified to fill the high and onerous post that had been conferred upon him, he would not yield to anyone in his interest in that country, or in his sympathies for its peoples, and he sincerely trusted that during his five years of office, if he survived, it might result in their benefit. Alluding to the decorations in front of the gallery, he noticed a reference to his being a cricketer. He did not regret his connection with cricket, if for no other reason than that it had brought him into closer relations with every class of society, and had afforded him opportunities of learning their ways of thought as well as any man who had confined himself to politics all his life—(hear, hear.) Turning to political matters, he said they might be well satisfied with the results of the last three years of Conservative administration. For the military department he might fairly claim that they had done as much as they could—and that had been a good deal—to strengthen our military position in the world. They had made great strides in organising the land forces, and putting them in a position to assemble with the least inconvenience, and to attack with the greatest amount of inconvenience to any enemies who might have the temerity to land on our shores. This mobilisation was a very different thing with the British army, which had to be prepared for service in all parts of the world, from what is was with the great European armies, the headquarters of whose army corps were stationed in one place from year to year. Some impatience had been shown, because the mobilisation had not been completed earlier, but owing to the difficulties they had had to face he contended that they had made great strides. They had also done a good deal towards improving the coast defences, and before asking Parliament for two millions with which to pay for it they ascertained how the money ought to be spent, believing that money hurriedly supplied and hurriedly spent, was generally extravagantly spent—(hear, hear) He also claimed that the Volunteers had not been neglected, their capitation grant having been increased by five shillings two years ago. True, something was asked in return, and a great outcry had been raised because the fund raised by the Lord Mayor of London towards supplying additional equipment had been recognized by the Secretary of State for war. Writers in the papers had suggested that the Government lowered their dignity in consequence of taking this outside assistance, but those who thus complained had not studied the Volunteer question. The present Government had followed in the steps of all their predecessors in not giving anything to the Volunteers for the supply of equipment. The equipment had always come from the localities, and all the Government had done had been to keep it up. He also claimed that the Government deserved the support of the country for deciding to put the navy in a condition, of efficiency. By passing the Local Government [illegible] of reform [illegible] century—[illegible] the Radical [illegible] did this wi[illegible] After this [illegible] the present [illegible] the support [illegible] try. It did [illegible] it preferred [illegible] ed that it [illegible] needs of [illegible] safety—[illegible] tice, were [illegible] promises. [illegible] means or [illegible] legislation [illegible] increased [illegible] people of [illegible] be taken [illegible] else at less than its market value, it [illegible] enterprise in trade, and if they allowed people to suppose that the general community would come down upon, and deprive men of the just rewards of their foresight and investments, capital would be driven out of the country, employment would be restricted, and labour necessarily curtailed. The greatest benefit to a country consisted, not in legislation, but in the employment of its population, and that was only to be secured by the confident investment of capital. In 1885 the Liberals tried to attract votes by saying that the Game Laws of the country should be done away with, and they probably would again. But even if it were carried it would not secure the end they claimed because the abolition of the Game Laws would not mean the abolition of the law of trespass, and it would throw out of employment many people who were engaged in protecting game. This was an instance of the extravagant promises made by members of the Liberal party in the hope of catching votes. The subject of free education afforded another illustration. Passing by the question whether or not parents ought to be responsible for the education of their children, he suggested that if education were made free the taxpayers would have to pay for it. And the same thing applied to the tithes. They were originally left to the Church, and they had from time immemorial been employed for purposes of religion, and if they were diverted to secular uses and religious ministrations were still required, they would have to be paid for by the people. Alluding next to the question of Home Rule, Lord Harris said that Lord Rosebery, speaking at a recent meeting in Scotland, had, by telling the Scotch people it was absolutely necessary, before asking for Home Rule, that they should agree among themselves what they meant and wanted, supplied the best justification for the attitude of the Unionist party on this question. If there was one thing clearer than another in Mr. Gladstone's Irish Bills it was that he had not made up his mind as to what Ireland wanted. He had decided for the least important parts of Ireland that they wanted Home Rule, but did not know how to deal with the most important parts. Could they conceive a man, claiming to be a great statesman proposing to grant Home Rule to a country where he must have known, if he had inquired, that the people in the north were opposed to placing their affairs in the hands of a majority of southerners? And could they conceive the fanaticism of a man who for fifty years had had experience of the Government of this country proposing such a scheme, when if he had thought he must have recognised that if Ulster opposed the legislation of a Parliament in Dublin, Ulster would practically have been in rebellion against the Irish Parliament, and that the British regiments quartered in Ireland would have been expected to make war against Ulster? Could they fancy a more dangerous firebrand to throw into the army than that? Having dwelt upon Mr. Gladstone's inconsistency in regard to the admission of the Irish members to Westminster, Lord Harris proceeded to argue that the majority of Irishmen are indifferent on the question of Home Rule, and that the cry was merely being used as a lever in order that they might have a stronger hand over the rent. If the people of a country were to be prosperous and contented, they must adhere to the maxim that honesty is the best policy, and he did not know why that maxim should not be as applicable to land as to any other kind of property—(hear, hear). The legislation passed by the present Government offered the Irish tenants as fair a system of tenure as they could conceive, and the complaints they made as to the law of the land were untenable. When laws were fair the Government must insist upon their being obeyed, and offenders ought to be punished—(applause). This was the line of policy the Government had adopted, and there were clear signs that it was successful and that Ireland would soon be freed from the influences towards dishonesty which had been exerted by a designing body of men. Owing to the determined administration of Mr. Balfour—(cheers)—trade was improving, outrages were diminishing, and boycotting was being put down in every part of the country. If the peace and contentment of Ireland were to be assured, the Unionist party must organise thoroughly, and the Government must take care that the thin end of dishonest principles was not allowed to force its way into legislation, that the contracts were adhered too, and the law obeyed.

MR. ERNEST PARKE surrendered to his bail at Bow Street on Tuesday, the 26th ult., to answer the charge of having published a libel in the *North London Press* concerning the Earl of Euston. The principal evidence given was that of the prosecutor, who narrated the circumstances under which he once went into a certain house in Cleveland Street. He denied that he had committed the crime imputed to him. He admitted that though on the occasion of his visit he became acquainted with the character of the house, he gave no information to the police. He was disgusted with having been there. The accused was committed for trial, bail being accepted in two sureties of £250 each.

GORGINA.—Excellent for Ringworm, Dhobi ch, and other Skin Affections. Annas 8. Prepared only by PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

## "THE AIMS OF LIFE."

On Monday evening Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar delivered at the Wilson College Hall, the fourth lecture of the series arranged by the Wilson College Literary Society. The subject of the lecture was: "The aims of life." The Hon. Sir Raymond West, K.C.I.E., presided. His object that night was simply to suggest to the younger portion of his audience how they ought to fight the battle of life on entering, the world. The first aim, it was generally said was to earn one's bread. This was not by any means the highest aim, but nevertheless, it must be noticed first, because every man had first to provide for his material comforts and physical wants. That aim cast upon us the duty of choosing a profession and having chosen it, we must stick to it with fidelity and steady application. This is a common place truth, and hence required a warning. When a man devoted himself exclusively to his profession he was apt to become of the earth, earthy and narrow minded. He was apt to judge of everything in life, and of life itself from the professional, *i. e.* the narrow point of view. We were certainly bound to devote the greater portion of our time to our profession, but we should take care to master it rather than be mastered and enslaved by it. And this we could do by steady application to it on the one hand, and by a due regard to the other aims of life, on the other. This consideration led us to the second aim of life, which was the intellectual aim. As long as we dealt with man's physical and professional wants and cares, we dealt with him as he was situated in a sphere not far removed from the lower orders of the animal creation, which had also physical wants to provide for. But the first step which raised us above brutes was the mind, on which the world's weal or woe essentially depended. This mind should be developed because on it depended much of the world's happiness or misery. Besides, we were living in an age when the civilised world was making rapid intellectual progress, and no one ought to lag behind in the race. We were living in an age of public opinion. Now, public opinion was merely the collective view which a large number of individuals called the people, took on any question. A majority of these people called the masses, were for want of knowledge not able to take a broad and liberal view of questions. The duty, therefore, doubly rested on men who had received a liberal education to develop their own intellectual faculties, and always go on developing them so as to keep their own minds above the level of the masses, and assist in the formation by means of their cultured minds, of a sound public opinion. A University failed of its purpose if it did not teach those trained at it to go on learning all their lives and developing their minds, as if there was no end to its development, and if by means of their increased and increasing culture, they did not influence not only their own thoughts and lives, but also the thoughts and lives of those around them. (Cheers.) Every one should therefore, aim at being a man of culture. With regard to the intellectual aim, care must be taken against intellectual exclusiveness. A life of thought ought to go hand in hand with a life of business; otherwise it was useless and apt even to be mischievous. Most of England's intellectual men were men who combined a life of thought with a life of action. Such a combination was necessary for the greatness of a country. While the intellectual classes should keep their minds by their culture above the ordinary level, at the same time they should take care that their ideas filtrated down to the masses, and that there was not a wide gap between the men of thought and the men of action. India's misfortunes were due to this wide gap. In ancient India there was no lack of intellectual growth and philosophical thought, but our philosophers and thinkers soared so high in the regions of speculation that they forgot the world, detached themselves from it, professed contempt for it, and dwelt in the regions of theory. The result was that the intellectual class became an exclusive caste as it were—the men of thought and the men of business were separated from one another, and there was no sympathy and fellowship between the two. What was the result? The men of thought became purely speculative, and had not the corrective of the world's common and practical sense. The men of business fell down and sank deeper and deeper into ignorance because thought was not on their side. This intellectual exclusiveness ought, therefore to be avoided. But culture was of no use if it did not form the basis of a sound character, and this brought us to the third aim of life, which was the Moral Aim. It was far from his intention, said Mr. Chandavarkar, to plead the cause thereof any particular religious faith. All he wanted to do was to remind them of the fact that as man had a physical, mental and moral nature, so he had also a spiritual nature which called for development. All he would say about the political aim was that every educated man ought to loyally and honestly act the part of an interpreter between the rulers and the ruled. This exhausted the list of the aims of life. It was, some might say, a wide list, and to realise all these aims was too vast and difficult for human nature. But if men had faith in themselves and recognised their responsibilities, as men they could do something towards the realization of these aims. They must start in life with the determination to idealise the real and realise the ideal. They must have before them high ideals, the higher the better, and if they conscientiously endeavour to realise them then, though they might not obtain all they hoped for, yet they would rise higher and higher, and then it was that it could be said of them that they had lived to some purpose and made their lives sublime. When they had cultivated high ideals and acted up to them, then they could be said to have done what one of our best poets and saints said we should do. "We must all so live," said Ramdass "that when the body perisheth our glory shall remain behind." (Loud and prolonged cheers).

Sir Raymond West, rose amidst cheers and said that the meeting had now heard a discourse which, all would agree, was as powerful as convincing (cheers). The lecturer had spoken to them upon a subject which ranged over the whole duty of man—beginning with professional aims, discussing the intellectual, moral, and spiritual faculties to be exercised in life, and leading up to social, and eventually to political aspirations, the last not to be neglected in a great and growing empire. The audience would all sympathise with the lecturer's statements. The President asked them to allow him to make one or two remarks as supplementary to what they had already heard. He would call their attention to a vital and most important truth, alluded to by Mr. Chandavarkar at the conclusion of his address—that a high ideal has invariably a great influence on the character and progress, whether of an individual or of a society. The progress or deterioration of a particular society could be told from the kind of ideal that it had set before it. In the public life of England, notwithstanding much that might be found censurable in it there is a high and great ideal which is proposed as a goal to be attained; and to this fact much of the reform which is so remarkable and rapid may be said to be due. But the efforts of individuals are essential for setting a high ideal before society. The examples of Wilberforce, Shaftesbury, and others might be cited as illustrations of how individuals can direct the course of the society they live in by holding to firm determination, and a high ideal. Every man may thus help to contribute, by individual energy and courage, to the progress of mankind. There is, however, a great difficulty which meets us in bringing broad, general statements to bear upon particular cases. One of the poets of India has said that a man in a river, when he can see either bank, knows where is; but that in the wide sea he is lost, he cannot guess his position. So it is with universal and general facts, and limited and particular cases. A practical worker should endeavour to establish links of gradation between himself and humanity. With a distinct idea and a well-formed resolution he cannot fail to do good work, if he has the will, in a limited circle; and he may gradually, if possible, enlarge his sphere of usefulness until it embraces the whole race of man. He has his family to begin with, then his class or community, next his city where he might employ himself in matters social, religious, and political, next the state of which he is a member, and lastly the Empire, after which is the whole brotherhood of man. The President thought that he knew he had a most loyal audience then in the hall, taking interest in and proud to belong to an Empire that sways thousands of men, not in body only but in mind. By such steps as he had indicated he said, they might come to cherish public affections by a gradual process and soundly, rather than jump, as the Stoics did, from individual to the universal at once. He did not wish, by any means to destroy the force of Mr. Chandavarkars powerful and eloquent address; these remarks he had made merely to supplement the lecturer's. Such steps as had been pointed out would enable one to gain happiness for one's self and to diffuse, it among others among whom one has been placed. The President concluded by proposing a cordial vote of thanks to the lecturer, which was carried with loud acclamation.

A vote of thanks to Sir Raymond West for presiding terminated the proceedings.

## BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association was held yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. A. Breul (Messrs. Breul and Co.) occupied the chair, and the others present were Messrs. A. W. Campbell (Mofussil Co.); W. H. Bushby (J. C. Bushby and Co.); S. Kiddle, N. S. Glazebrook (Lyon and Co.); W. Thacker, (Sauquet and Co.); H. C. Wright (Bombay Co., Limited); F. C. Macrae (Ritchie Stewart and Co.); E. Muller (Volkart Bros.); F. J. Ward (Ralli Brothers); A. Durst (Durst and Co.); H. Rowbotham (Gaddum, Bythell and Co.); J. Tintner (Messrs. A. Blaschock and Co.); Vizbukandas Atmaram (Narandas, Rajaram and Co.); G. K. Heinrichs (Glade and Co).

The chairman at the outset intimated that Mr. Bysondyal Hurdyal had been elected a member of the Association.

The chairman then said:—The next business before us is the passing of the accounts for the year ending the 30th November. The accounts have already been circulated amongst you, and from it you will have seen that our income exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 407-3-5. (Applause.) There is a cash balance in the bank of Rs. 1,873-5-1. Our financial position, therefore, is satisfactory. The accommodation at Colaba, however, has not been found sufficient, and your committee has therefore rented an additional room, which, it is proposed to reserve exclusively for surveys, appeals, and committee meetings, so that the old rooms may be given up entirely for the general business of members. The cotton crop has been one of the biggest on record, and naturally the number of surveys have been greater than last year. Out of 2,000,000 bales brought into Bombay, 91,376 bales have been arbitrated, and judging by the small number of appeals—only 38 appeals have been held on 5,521 bales—the arbitrators' decisions must have been considered satisfactory. Nothing has occurred during the past year that would make a revision or any change in the rules desirable or necessary. As they stand, they have proved fair to buyers and sellers, and well suitable to our trade. Any fresh suggestions, however, will be gladly received. And now, gentlemen, I propose the passing of the accounts.

Mr. G. K. Heinrichs seconded.

The next business was the election of the committee for the ensuing year. On a ballot being taken the following gentlemen were declared elected by the committee:—Mr. N. S. Glazebrook (chairman); Messrs. A. Breul (deputy chairman), T. J. Ward, H. C. Wright, A. W. Campbell, G. K. Heinrichs, H. Rowbotham, J. Tintner, and W. Thacker.

This being all the business, the proceedings terminated.

## ARRIVAL OF H. M. S. TROOPSHIP MALABAR.

Her Majesty's Troopship Malabar, Commander A. D. Fanshawe, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Portsmouth which port she left on the 20th November, calling at Malta on the 29th November, Port Said on the 3rd December, and Suez on the 5th December. She brings 72 officers, 14 ladies and 15 children, 1,161 European rank and file, 77 women, and 90 children. During the voyage Sergt. Macquire's child died in the Red Sea on the 7th December. The Malabar passed the Troopship Euphrates homeward bound on the 4th December, and H. M S Calliope, on the 9th December in the Red Sea. The weather experienced on the voyage was very pleasant. The following is the list of officers and their families:—

Col and Mrs H S Gough 18th Hussars
Major and Mrs G E B Beale Browne, and 4 children, 18th Hussars
Captain J K B Patten, 18th Hussars
Captain P S Marling, 18th Hussars
Captain H T Laming, 18th Hussars
Captain and Pay-Mr R Fm-Synge, 18th Hussars
Captain D S G Daly, 18th Hussars
Lt J Birch, 18th Hussars
" H A F C F S Greville 18th Hussars
Lieut W P M Pollock, 18th Hussars
Lieut M S Welbley, 18th Hussars
Lieut and Rid Mr J Jackson, 18th Hussars
Lieut and Qr-Mr and Mrs J Baker and six children, 18th Hussars
Lieut H S Davey, 18th Hussars
2nd Lieut C H Corbett, 18th Hussars
2nd Lieut H C Richards, 18th Hussars
2nd Lieut C H Leverson, 18th Hussars
2nd Lieut C L Janssen, 18th Hussars
2nd Lieut C K Burnett, Hussars
Capt and Adjt E C Knox, 18th Hussars
Surgn-Major and Mrs S K Cotter, and 4 children, Med Staff
Surgn H A H Charlton, Med Staff
Surgn and Mrs R F Adams, Med Staff
Major and Mrs H G Grant and child, 2nd Seaforth Highlanders
Major and Mrs J W Hind, 1st East Kent
2nd Lieut R F Pearson, 1st East Kent
Captain J C Tilly, 2nd Bedford
Vety-Surgn M Walker, A Vety Dept
Captain and Mrs W Seton 1st Leinster
2nd Lieut G C Davison, 1st Leinster
2nd Lieut R J Ingles, 1st Leinster
2nd Lieut C K Anderson, 1st Leinster
Captain and Mrs W B Graham, and 2 children 2nd Manchester
Captain H M Richards, 1st Border.
2nd Lieut L O Fitz M Stock, 1st Border.
Captain E A Kemble, 1st Suffolk.
Captain F R Borrow, 1st North Lancaster
Captain C M Maguire Ms Staff Corps
Captain C de C Hamilton, R A
Capt R C Carr, Royal Artillery
Capt A T Baker, Royal Artillery
Capt C E Coghill, Royal Artillery
Lieut F G Smallwood, Royal Artillery
2nd Lt F A Tighe, Royal Artillery
2nd Lt E Barnes, Royal Artillery
2nd Lt F C A Parsons, Royal Artillery
2nd Lt E C Harington, Royal Artillery
2nd Lt E W Grove, Royal Artillery
2nd C deSaumarez, Royal Artillery
2nd Lt G Mc C Campbell Royal Artillery
2nd Lt R T Marsden, Royal Artillery
2nd Lt H G Howorth, Royal Artillery
2nd Lt J B Aldridge, Royal Artillery
2nd Lt P M Waddington, Royal Artillery
2nd Lt R S Pottinger, Royal Artillery
2nd Lt W J B Allen, Royal Artillery
Lieut W T Furse, R H A.
Surg J M Stiles, Indian Med Dept
Lieut C Mc C Poulter, R M L I
Lieut R M Poore, 7th Hussars.
Lieut C I Windham, R M L I.
Lieut V S Sandeman, 17th Lancers.
2nd Lieut L H Marriott, 1st North Lancashire
2nd Lieut G H Wylde Browne, 1st North Lancashire
2nd Lieut A D Plomer, 2nd Liverpool.
2nd Lieut C B Byers, 2nd Lincoln.
2nd Lieut E Q Robertson, 1st K O S Borderers
2nd Lieut T F M Wilder 2nd Gloster.
2nd Lieut C A K Johnson, 1st R Welsh Fuslrs
Lieut G Head, 1st Norfolk
Lieut M A B Kappey, R M L I.
Revd Francis M Hayward R C Chaplain
Wife of Capt C M Porter R E.
Wife of Surgeon W H Neilson, Med Estbt.

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Recent surveys have shown that the supply of coal in Persia is practically unlimited, and that it can be produced and sold at the pit's mouth for 5s. a ton. At present coal mines are worked at Hir, about fifty miles from the capital, and iron is believed to exist in large quantities in the immediate neighbourhood of the coal fields. At present iron is worked near Teheran, where the ore contains seventy per cent. of metal. The Erburz range also contains iron ores, with 25 to 60 per cent. of metal. Copper and lead deposits also occur in the Erburz mountains, and are being developed, while borax, asbestos, manganese, and mercury ores, and wells of naphtha and petroleum, also form important additions to the mineral resources of the country.

A pretty law-suit is spoken of as likely to be tried in London ere long. The plaintiff is a nephew of the late Pope, and the defendant is no less a personage than Leo XIII., or to speak by the card, the Curia. Pius, it appears, had accumulated savings to the tune of several millions of lire, which shortly before his demise were deposited in an English bank, where they still remain. The nephew now claims them as private property, but the Curia say the money belongs to them, and hence the suit. Perhaps the most curious feature of the case is that the nephew has waited twelve years before preferring his claim.

London society is, the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* believes, shortly to have in its midst once more a gentleman who in his time was one of its favourites. This is Mr. Douglas Straight, who left the Bar to take a judgeship in Allahabad, and whose term of service for a pension will shortly expire, when he intends returning for good. In days gone by Mr. Straight and Mr. Montagu Williams, both of whom held much the same position at the Bar and in society, were inseparable, except when they happened to be on opposite sides in Court, as they generally were.

## HIGH COURT.—Original Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons.)

### A DECREE AGAINST THE BHANDOOP ESTATE.

BOMONJEE CURSETJEE BHANDOOPWALLA AND OTHERS VS. DADABHOY CURSETJEE BHANDOOPWALLA AND OTHERS.

The plaintiffs in this suit prayed for a declaration that two sums of Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 30,000, part of the purchase-money paid by the defendant, Dadabhoy Cursetjee, for the Bhandoop estate, were monies in his hands as a trustee, and were a valid and subsisting charge or lien upon the estate. They also prayed for a declaration that Dadabhoy was in his own right beneficially interested to the extent of one-sixth share, and no more, in the income of the estate; and that the plaintiffs and defendants, other than Dadabhoy, were the owners of the remaining five-sixth share for an account of the two sums mentioned above; and of Dadabhoy's management thereof. The plaintiff, Hirjeebhoy Cursetjee, and the defendant, Cowasjee Cursetjee, appeared in person at the hearing before his lordship on Thursday last. Sherinbai, the mother of the plaintiffs, and two of the defendants, died in February 1884. By her will, dated the 5th April 1883, she appointed the defendant, Dadabhoy, and another, to be the executors and trustees, and bequeathed the bulk of her property to her trustees upon trust to pay the income of it to her six sons for life in equal shares, and on the death of the last survivor of them, to her own heirs. The will was proved by the defendant Dadabhoy in June 1884. By a consent decree made on the 7th May 1885, in a suit for the administration of the estate of Cursetjee Cowasjee Ashburner, including the immovable property, called the Bhandoop estate, the Commissioner was directed to pay in full to the defendant, Dadabhoy, as executor of Sherinbai, two claims which had been previously allowed to Sherinbai out of the net proceeds of sale of the Bhandoop estate. In November 1884, when the sale of the estate took place, the defendant Dadabhoy, with the sanction of the court, became the purchaser of the estate for Rs. 203,500, and set off a sum of Rs. 20,000, part of the monies belonging to the estate of Sherinbai, against the deposit of Rs. 50,000 payable by him in respect of the purchase. The balance of the deposit, Rs. 30,000, was borrowed by Dadabhoy on the security of the titledeeds of the Bhandoop property held by him as trustee; and the remaining amount of the purchase-money was paid by him by obtaining an advance of Rs. 1,60,000 from Maharaj Yeshwantrao Holkar, brother of the reigning prince of Indore, upon the security of the Bhandoop estate. Yeshwantrao Holkar had instituted in this court a suit against Dadabhoy for specific performance of the agreement of mortgage, or for repayment of the advance of Rs. 1,60,000 with interest, and in default, for sale of the Bhandoop estate. The plaintiffs submitted that the two sums of money mentioned above, which were brought in by Dadabhoy to make up the deposit, were trust monies invested by him for the benefit of the estate, and that they formed a charge upon the estate which the plaintiffs were entitled to enforce, either in priority or subsequent to the claim for Rs. 1,60,000. The defendant Dadabhoy was alleged to be in embarrassed circumstances; and four of his creditors had obtained decrees against him for Rs. 52,000. Dadabhoy was negotiating for a second mortgage of the estate; and the plaintiffs submitted that, if he was at all entitled to do so, it ought to be limited to the extent of his one-sixth share in the income of the estate under the will of Sherinbai.

The defendant, Dadabhoy, in his written statement, said that in June last Mr. Justice Bailey passed a decree in favour of Yeshwantrao Holkar, and that he has filed an appeal against that decision. It was his desire that the court would declare a prior charge upon the estate in respect of the two sums referred to. It was true, he said, that some decrees had been passed against him; and that he was negotiating for a mortgage.

His lordship passed a decree according to the prayer of the plaint mentioned above, against the Bhandoop estate. Cost of the suit to come out of the estate.

## HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

(Before Mr. Justice Jardine and Mr. Justice Candy.)

### DOUBLE MURDER OF A WIFE AND INFANT SON.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* SAKHARAM RAMJEE.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. E. H Moscardi, Session Judge of Khandesh, who in November last convicted the accused of murder and sentenced him to be hanged. Mr. Shantaram, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Wasudeo Gopal was appointed by the Registrar for the accused.

The accused, a labourer aged fifty years, was charged with the murder of his wife, Gopi, and also the murder of his infant son, Ganpat. He pleaded guilty, saying there was a quarrel and he killed his wife. His story was that for a long time he had been quarrelling with his wife for some reason or another, and that on the 24th October last a dispute arose in which he used some rather sharp language, but no expression (so far as the Sessions Judge could see) grave enough to produce such anger as would deprive the person addressed of self-control. He thereupon killed her with two blows of a hatchet on her head, and immediately after cut open the head of the child. It was difficult, said the Sessions Judge, to see with what motive the prisoner committed the latter act. The murder of a son by a Hindu father was an event of the utmost rarity. The accused, when brought before the court, seemed much depressed, and appeared to be a man of morose and despondent disposition. Mr. Moscardi thought the man must have worked himself into such a state of melancholy and despair as scarcely to know what he was about. But he added that a man who, with little or no provocation, allowed himself to be worked into such a state was a dangerous character and that to punish such cases as the present otherwise than by the extreme penalty of the law, would be most dangerous to the well-being of the community. The court found the accused guilty on his own plea of the murder of his wife and son, and sentenced him to be hanged.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in disposing of the appeal, said: After considering the cases cited by the pleader for the prisoner, namely, Empress *vs.* Vannbilee, I.L.R., 5 Cal. 826; Netai Luskar *vs.* Queen-Empress, I.L.R., 11 Cal., 410, as also Empress *vs.* Gopal Dhanuk, I.L.R., 7 Cal. 96, we are of opinion that the statements made by the prisoner when pleading to the first head of charge do not amount to an admission of the offence of murder. He appears to have alleged a sudden provocation. We think on consideration of all the circumstances that he ought to have been put on his trial in order that the court might ascertain whether the provocation was grave and sudden enough to prevent the offence from amounting to murder. If this course had been adopted, the court would have been in a better position to judge whether, if the trial had resulted in a conviction for murder, there were any reasons for passing a sentence less than capital. It sometimes becomes essential that the state of the mind of the prisoner should be enquired into. The cases of Queen-Empress *vs.* Lakshman Dagon, I. L. R., 10 Bom. 512, and Queen-Empress *vs.* Venkatasami, I. L. R., 12 Mad., 459, are instances in point. We now set aside the conviction and sentence on the first head of the charge, and we direct that he be tried thereupon by the Court of Sessions, his plea being recorded as a plea of not guilty. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the second head of the charge, namely the murder of his son, and it is on record that the charge had been explained to him before the place was taken. There is nothing in the depositions to show that the prisoner was excited to this homicide by any provocation of the child; and it is plain that he put forward no excuse which might have raised the question whether the act was murder. We think, therefore, that there is not sufficient reason for interfering with the conviction on the second head of the charge; but as the Session Judge has passed a capital sentence thereupon, we postpone the consideration of the conformation thereof until after the new trial on the first head of charge, and we direct the learned judge to submit the record after the completion of the new trial now ordered.

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The Assize Court of Gross Becskerek, in Hungary, is about to try one of the most appalling cases ever recorded in criminal annals. No fewer than eighty women of the Servo-Hungarian village of Melencze are accused of having poisoned their husbands and other near relatives. It is alleged that they procured the poison from two professional fortune-tellers, who drove a regular trade in noxious drugs. Attention was first called to their crimes in 1882 by a beautiful young woman named Draga Kukin, who, having made away with her husband, was so overwhelmed with remorse that she gave herself up to the authorities. The two fortune-tellers were at once arrested, but they have since died in prison, and the difficulties of collecting evidence have caused the secret judicial examination of this horrible affair to last seven years.

## SIR JOSEPH FAYRER ON COBRAS.

Sir Joseph Fayrer contributes to the *Nineteenth Century* an article on the venomous snakes of India, from which we take the following:—

The Cobra di Capello, *Naja tripudians*, has numerous synonyms in different parts of India. It is sometimes called the spectacled or hooded snake; some are marked with a figure like spectacles; others have a single occellus on the hood; some have no mark. The former are called by the natives of Bengal 'gokurrah,' the latter 'keautiah;' but they have other vernacular synonyms in different regions. A common general native term is Kala Nag or Kala Samp. There are many varieties, both as to pattern on the hood and general colouration, and they are considered by natives as being of different degrees of activity or deadliness; but the probability is that in these respects they are all much the same, any difference being due to temporary or individual causes.

The Cobras are all hooded snakes—that is, the neck dilates into an oval disc, caused by the expansion of a certain number of elongated ribs. The body and tail are relatively of moderate length, seldom together exceeding five or six feet, more frequently three or four feet. The scales are smooth and imbricated; there is no loreal shield, the nostrils are lateral, and the pupil of the eye is round. The head is short and not very distinctly separate from the neck; the fangs are of moderate size and but slightly movable; there are one or two small teeth behind them in the maxillary bone.

The cobra is a nocturnal snake—at least it is most active in the night, though often seen moving about in the day. It is oviparous; the eggs, eighteen or twenty-five in number, are obovate, about the size of those of a pigeon; the shell is white, tough, and leathery. They feed on small animals, birds' eggs, frogs, fish, even insects. They occasionally rob hen-roosts and swallow the eggs whole, and prefer to take their food at dusk or during the night. They are said to drink much water; but it is certain that they will live weeks, even months, in captivity, without touching food or water. They go into water readily and swim well, but are essentially terrestrial snakes. They can climb, and occasionally ascend trees in search of food. Cobras are not infrequently found in the roofs of huts, holes in walls, old ruins, fowl-houses, and among stacks of wood, cellars, old brick-kilns, old masonry of brick and stone, or mud among the grass or low jungle; such are the common resorts, and during the rains or inundations they collect in such places of refuge, where they are frequently disturbed by men who, stepping on or unintentionally disturbing them, mostly at night, receive their death-wound.

The cobra sheds the epidermis with the outer layer of the cornea frequently, perhaps ten or twelve times a year; the fangs also are shed. The entire slough is often found marked by a single rent, through which the creature has emerged, brightly coloured and glistening in its new epidermis. It aids the process of exfoliation by friction against some hard substance, such as the branches of a tree, a stone, or the like, the cast-off epidermis is often found in fragments.

The cobra is found all over Hindustan, up to a height of 8,000 feet in the Himalayas and other mountain ranges. Hodgson says he never saw it in the Nepaul Valley, but I suspect it is there nevertheless. It is equally dreaded and fatal wherever met with; fortunately, it is not naturally aggressive, and seldom exercises its dangerous power unless provoked or in self-defence at which times its aspect is most alarming. Raising the anterior third or more of its body, and expanding its hood with a loud hissing, it draws back its head prepared to strike, and, when it does so, darts its head forwards and either scratches, seizes, or imbeds its fangs in the object of attack. If the grasp be complete and the fangs of a vigorous and unehausted snake be imbedded in the flesh, the most dangerous and often fatal effects result; but if the fangs only inflict a scratch, or if the snake be weak or exhausted, the same great danger is not incurred. When the bite is inflicted by a vigorous snake it soon proves fatal; if the poison enter a large vein and thence be quickly carried into the circulation, death is very rapid—indeed, almost immediate. Men have been known to perish from a cobra bite within half an hour. The largest and strongest as well as the smallest and weakest creatures succumb. Fortunately, all who are bitten do not die. In the first place, some human beings as well as lower animals have greater tolerance than others of this as of other poisons—a result, doubtless, of idiosyncrasy or varying degrees of nervous energy, which enables one to resist that to which another would succumb. Is it possible that a degree of tolerance might be acquired—as in the case of King Mithridates, who fed on poisons till they nourished him—by which perhaps immunity might be gained? I believe some investigations in this subject were made by Mr. Stradling, but I do not know with what result.

In the second place, a wound may have been inflicted and yet but little of the poison inoculated; or, in the third place, the snake may be weak or sickly, and not secreting the most virulent form of poison; or it may have been exhausted by recent biting, and thus have become temporarily deprived of the power of inflicting a deadly though still a poisoned wound. But when a cobra in the full possession of his powers bites, and injects the poison into a man or beast, it is almost surely fatal, and all the remedies vaunted as infallible antidotes are futile. In bites that are less severe medical aid may be of service, and life may be preserved by simple measures; but this is a very different matter from that of the so-called antidotes, all of which, after long, carefully conducted, and often repeated experiments, have been found utterly useless. How far remedies may be of avail has been briefly noticed.

Cobras are frequently exhibited by the so-called snake-charmers. Their graceful and imposing attitudes, with raised heads and distended necks, as they sway from side to side, watching the movements of their keeper, and frequently striking at him with their heads, and the ease with which they are handled and made to perform, make them favourites with this class and with the people generally. I may here remark that the cobra depicted in Hindoo legends or old paintings is the gokurrah, or spectacle snake. Though, generally, when kept for the purpose of exhibition, they are deprived of their fangs (which is done by roughly cutting them out with a coarse knife), the snake-catchers handle them fearlessly when armed. These men know the habits of the creature thoroughly, and are so well acquainted with the extent to which they can move and strike, that they take them up without fear, though with great caution, always grasping them tightly just below the head with one hand, and holding the tail with the other. To obviate any risk or needless trouble, they deprive them of their fangs by breaking or cutting them off at the roots, and thus rendering the snake temporarily harmless. They are aware that a new fang is soon produced, and to prevent this they sometimes destroy and remove the capsule and reserve fangs, thus rendering the snake permanently harmless. Neglect of these precautions has often resulted in dangerous accidents. The sole secret of these men lies in their dexterity and fearlessness, engendered by habit. Their *muntras* or charms, their antidotes, and the pipes or tubris with which they pretend to charm 'never so wisely' are as devoid of all real efficacy or power over the snake as are the snake-stones, roots, and other nostrums over its poison. They know as well that their dexterity in avoiding the snake's fangs is their real security against being bitten, as that, if they are bitten, the only way of escaping death is at once to prevent the entry of the poison into the circulation by placing a ligature tightly round the trunk above the bitten part, and the application of the knife, hot iron, or live coal to destroy it in the wound.

The snake-charmers, so called, prefer the cobra, but also occasionally exhibit the ophiophagus—which, like the cobra, raises the anterior part of its body and dilates the hood when excited—the bungarus, the daboia, and also some of the innocent snakes, such as chrysopelea, passerita, ptyas and erix, which are remarkable for the beauty of their colours and activity or their peculiarity of form. These exhibitions are always accompanied by the music of the tubri, or pipe—the cobras raising their heads and moving slowly and gracefully from side to side, following the movements of the snake-man. These movements, it is to be observed, are confined to the elapidæ. The cobra is an object of veneration and superstitious awe to the Hindoos, in whose mythology it takes a prominent place. In a religion that deprecates the wrath of a cruel and relentless power by propitiating the deity in whom that power is vested, it is natural that the type of evil, as represented in this reptile, should be regarded with peculiar deference. Many Hindoos object to destroy the cobra, if they find it in houses, as sometimes happens; when one has taken up its abode in a hole in the wall, it is fed, protected, and conciliated, as to provoke or injure it were to invoke misfortune on the house and family. Should fear, or perhaps the death of some inmate, prove stronger than superstition, it may be caught, tenderly handled, and deported in a earthen jar, to some field, where it is released and allowed to escape. But this feeling, happily, is not universal, and the cobra has many enemies, which limit its increase. Besides by its natural foes, such as the mongoose, (*Herpestes*,) pigs, rapacious birds, and other creatures, numbers are destroyed by low-caste people for the sake of reward. But still the loss of human life from their bites is very great, and calls for more effective measures by which it may be mitigated.

## GEOGRAPHICAL RESULTS OF MR. STANLEY'S EXPEDITION.

A letter of great interest has been received by the Royal Geographical Society from Mr. Stanley giving some of the geographical results of this remarkable expedition. A few extracts were read at Monday night's meeting, and the whole will be published in the December number of the Society's "Proceedings." Enclosed is a letter from Lieutenant Stairs, who in June last spent two days in an attempt to reach the summit of the snowy Ruwenzori, a name which, Mr. Stanley assures us, is identical with the "Mountains of the Moon" of the ancients. Lieutenant Stairs only succeeded in reaching a height of 10,600ft., further progress being stopped by three deep ravines, covered with dense vegetation, that lay between them and the nearest snowy peak, which rose to a further height of 6,000ft. But beyond this were other peaks, one of which at least rises even higher, so that Mr. Stanley's original conjecture of 18,000ft. may after all be correct. The mountain sides up to 8,000 feet are inhabited by a people who have apparently taken refuge there from the raiders in the plains below. They disappeared before Lieutenant Stairs and his party. Bamboo forests clothe the lower mountain sides, above which was a dense growth of true heaths rising to a height of 20ft. Here and there were patches of stunted bamboos, beneath a spungy moss, here and there violets and lichens, and scattered around blueberry and blackberry bushes. Lieutenant Stairs made a large collection of plants which he brought down for the "Pasha to name." The night spent on the mountain side proved to be bitterly cold, a great contrast to the sweltering valley they had left, and yet the thermometer registered 60 deg. when the party turned in for the night. The upper part of the bare rocky peak before him Lieutenant Stairs could see was devoid of vegetation. The extreme top of the peak is crowned with an irregular mass of jagged and precipitous rock and has a distinct crater-like form. In the distance another peak could be seen having a similar form. Lieutenant Stairs has come to the conclusion that the Ruwenzori range, or rather boss, is really an extinct volcano; the jutting pinnacles on the sides of the mountains are old cones that burnt out after the central vent had been choked up; the whole evidently having a strong resemblance to the mountains of Auvergne. From the central mass spurs jut out in all directions, and down the valleys below these spurs torrents make their way from the central snow-clad summit, many evidently finding their way to the Semliki river and Lake Albert Edward. The *debris* of these mouldering volcanoes brought down by the Semliki river, Mr. Stanley points out in his letter, is enormous, and is rapidly filling up the south end of the Albert Nyanza. Of the snow on Mount Ruwenzori the greatest mass lay on the western slope, nearest to the party, covering the slope wherever its inclination is not too great. The largest bed of snow would cover a space measuring about 600ft. by 300ft., and of such depth that only in two spots did the black rock crop out above its surface. Smaller patches of snow extended down into the ravine. The height from the lowest snow to the summit of the peak is about 1,200ft. Little animal life was seen on the mountain, but there were numerous signs that animals of various kinds went there.

Mr. Stanley's own notes on the physical geography of the lake region are highly interesting. If, he says, you will draw a straight line from the debouchure of the Nile from Lake Albert in a direction south-west magnetic, you will have measured the length of a broad line of subsidence from 20 to 50 miles wide, that lies between 3° N. lat. and 1° S. lat., in the centre of the African Continent. On the west of this is a great upland rising to 1,000ft. to 3,000ft. above the chasm, to which its eastern face slopes almost perpendicularly down, and the western side bears away gently westwards to the Ituri and Louva basins. To the right or east is another upland, rising from 1,000ft. to 3,000ft, above the chasm and trending gently eastwards on the Unyoro plateau. In this section lies the Albert Nyanza. The central section of the so-called chasm, 90 miles long, consists of the Ruwenzori range, from 4,005ft. to 15,000ft. above the average level of the trough of the Semliki river valley. The remaining section of the upland is from 2,000ft. to 3,500ft. higher than the trough, and consists of the plateau of Usongora, Unyampaka, and Aukori. In the south section, only 50 miles long, lies Lake Albert Edward, and the plains between the lake and the mountain. Thus, it will be seen, Lake Albert Edward is comparatively small, not more than half the length of the north lake. The part of the Semliki valley which extends from the lake southwesterly is very level; for 30 miles not more than 50ft. above the lake, and, in Mr. Stanley's opinion, of quite recent formation. At some distance south of the lake everything is saturated with moisture. At about 75 miles from the Albert Nyanza the valley attains a height of about 900ft. above the lake, and then the forest region abruptly ends, and as abruptly a new climate is reached, in its drought a complete contrast to the moisture laden region in the north.

It is quite clear that Mr. Stanley came first of all down upon the north-west shore of Lake Albert Edward, where lies the district of Usongora. The great tongues of swamp between this and the mountain show how far the lake must at one time have spread. But the plain is a desert, though at one time there are evidences that it must have been thickly populated. The raids of the Waganda and Warasura have depopulated the land of the Wasongora and left only a miserable remnant. Here the course is north-east to Toro, then south and south-west by Little Lake Windermere to Karagwe and Uzinza, where the letter to the Society was written. The Aukori plateau to the south of Unyampaka Mr. Stanley describes as a large country, thickly peopled. The plateau is 5,000 feet above the sea, but the mountains rise to a height of 6,400 feet. Mr. Stanley gives details of much interest concerning the various tribes among whom he passed, tribes mostly in a state of constant apprehension from the raids of their powerful neighbours. The Wakonju are the only people who dwell upon the mountain; their villages are found at a height of 8,000ft. above the sea. When the Warasura invade their country they retreat still higher up to the edge of the snow. The lower slopes of the mountain are extensively cultivated by the Wakonju, who became very friendly with Mr. Stanley and his people. The inhabitants of Usongora Mr. Stanley describes as a fine race, but in no way differing from the finer types of men seen in Karagwe and Aukori, and the Wahuma shepherds of Uganda. The natives of Toro are a mixture of the highest class of negroes, somewhat like the natives of Uganda. Mr. Stanley maintains that the Ethiopic (Abyssinian) type is thickly spread through these Central African uplands. Wherever, he says, we find a land that enjoys periods of peace we find the Wahuma at home, with their herds, and in looking at them one might fancy oneself transported into the midst of Abyssinia. In Aukori the Wahuma race is more numerous than elsewhere. Many of them have features as regular, fair, and delicate as Europeans. The country south of Lake Albert Edward, as Mr. Stanley states, is still unexplored; but he says that it must be very different from what it is represented to be in his own map of the "Dark Continent." Ruanda, beyond Lake Albert Edward, is evidently a fine country, with a people quite equal in numbers and strength to those of Uganda. Mr. Stanley's letter to the Society must have been written before he came on the great south west extension of Victoria Nyanza. No doubt that extension starts from the bend on the south-west corner of our maps, a bend which no one has penetrated, though both Mr. Stanley and Mr. Pearson, the Uganda missionary, sailed past it.

It is thus evident that the geographical results of this memorable expedition are of equal importance to the results in any other direction. Mr. Stanley has been enabled to solve some important puzzles in African geography. He was the discoverer of the Congo, and now he has been able to discover one of the remotest sources of the Nile, and lay down the waterparting between the two great rivers. From Yambuya to the Albert Nyanza, and thence to Msalala, he has laid down an immense stretch of what is essentially new country, filled in its great physical features, and collected far more precise information about the varied tribes of people than ever he had before. Mr. Stanley, we are assured by a high authority, is not likely to be home much before the end of January. He will probably stay for some time at Mombassa, and give the benefit of his experience there to Mr. George Mackenzie, in organizing the government of British East Africa. It is hoped that Mr. Stanley himself, after a rest, might be induced to undertake the administration of this important region; and if it were necessary, we have reason to believe, he might be quite willing to become a British subject. It would evidently be of the highest importance to British interests in this region that a man who has done such magnificent work in Africa, and shown himself so supremely capable under the most trying conditions, should be retained to look after them.

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"Indian Engineering" pleasantly observes under the heading "Congenial Occupation" that Colonel Engledue, R.E., is now employing himself in England in building hothouses for grapes, instead of bridges and culverts that would not stand (*vide* the Dacca line).

## CHANGES IN THE CABINET.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, writing on November 25, says:—It has been generally assumed, in view of the improvement in the health of the First Lord of the Treasury, that the prospect of any change in the Cabinet before the commencement of next session was at an end, and announcements to that effect have been put abroad with a *quasi*-official air. I have the best reason to believe, however, that changes are still possible, if not probable. It is an open secret that matters are not proceeding altogether smoothly in regard to the Irish legislation of next session. Indeed, the differences of opinion are sufficiently acute to make it possible that there may, on this ground alone, be resignations before the programme of the session is definitely arranged. Mr. Chamberlain's absence will help to lessen the friction; but the divergence of ideas which—if current rumour may be trusted—exists between Liberal Conservatives of the type of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and certain landowners in the Government may of itself have important consequences without the existence of any "centre of disturbance" outside the Cabinet. Apart from these things, however, there are still weak places in the Cabinet which Lord Salisbury may consider it advisable to strengthen. Next session the question of the control of the London police will be threshed out; and if the Government intend to oppose the transference of the police to the London County Council it is extremely desirable, in the view of many Conservatives, that there should be a stronger representative of the Home Office in the House of Commons than Mr. Matthews. The Home Secretary has still further shaken his position in the confidence of a large section of the party to which he belongs by what they regard as his want of firmness during the recent strikes, when he is charged with having permitted himself to fall entirely under the domination of Mr. Monro. Altogether the Home Office—justly or unjustly—is once more in hot water, and it will be interesting to see, in case an amicable arrangement is arrived at in regard to the Conservative-Unionist controversy at Birmingham, whether anything follows definitely affecting Mr. Matthews's position. There are circumstantial reports afloat on the point. Meanwhile, there is another matter on which a mistaken idea seems to be prevalent, and this is that Mr. Chamberlain's departure for Egypt precludes the idea that any negotiations can be going on for the immediate admission of any of the Unionist leaders to the Cabinet. I do not profess to know whether such negotiations are proceeding, but I have excellent reasons for believing that Mr. Chamberlain's absence is not conclusive in the matter, as he will personally elect to remain outside the Cabinet until the general election, whether Lord Hartington and Sir H. James choose to enter it or not. The impression is growing that the next step in leavening official Conservatism with Unionism will be the admission of Sir Henry James to the Cabinet, possibly in the place of Mr. Matthews. Sir Henry is extremely popular just now with all the influential men of the party.

## DEATH OF A GREAT RAILWAY CONTRACTOR.

Mr. T. A. Walker, the eminent railway and dock contractor, died on Monday, the 25th ult., near Chepstow. Mr. Walker's health has been failing for twelve months, and he had made all necessary arrangements for the completion of his contracts (the chief of which was the creation of the Manchester Ship Canal) and carrying on of his business.

Mr. Walker, who was sixty-one years of age, was trained as a civil engineer, and was throughout his career a member of the Institute of Civil Engineers. As a young man he made an important survey through Russia, and for the ex-Khedive he surveyed the valley of the Nile up to within a dozen miles of Khartoum. For the South Eastern Railway Company he made the Dover and Deal, the Elham Valley, and the Lydd Railways, and he won a great reputation as the contractor who so successfully carried out the heavy work of making the Underground Railways here in the metropolis. He will be even better remembered, probably, as the contractor for the Severn Tunnel, which great work he completed for the Great Western Railway after striking hazards and many difficulties, the tunnel having been on one occasion inundated. Mr. Walker's two chief contracts now pending are the Manchester Ship Canal and the Buenos Ayres Harbour Works, both of which are well advanced. The works at Salford Docks are in charge of a son-in-law, Mr. Knott, and those at Buenos Ayres (the transformation of the mud banks of the River Plate into a serious of docks in charge of another son-in-law (and nephew), Mr. Charles Walker. At present Mr. Walker's firm employs upwards of 12,000 men on the Ship Canal works, 2,000 at the Barry Docks, near Cardiff, and 10,000 on the works at Buenos Ayres.

Mr. Walker was a tall, sturdy, robust-looking man, with grey hair, but, as the event has proved, with a weak heart. He was a member of the Church of the Plymouth Brethren, and ever manifested great interest in the welfare of his workmen. In every one of the seven sections of the Manchester Ship Canal he had provided church and chapel and coffee and reading-room accommodation, and the needs of the injured and sick were also remembered. While he was constructing the Severn tunnel, a church capable of holding 1,200 people was destroyed; within a month he had raised another building in brick, capable of holding a couple of thousand persons. At the opening of the Barry Docks last summer he failed to put in an appearance at the railway company's banquet and was found dining with his 2,000 navvies at an entertainment which he had provided in honour of the occasion.

Mr. Walker had a house at Manchester, another at Mount Balian South Wales, and another at Chepstow, where he died. For Society, we have been informed, he "did not care one brass farthing." Mr. Walker leaves a very considerable estate.

## THE PRINCE OF WALES'S VISIT TO EGYPT.

The *Riforma* publishes a letter from Cairo giving an explanation of the supposed demonstration against the Prince of Wales in that city. From this (says the same correspondent of the *Times*) I extract the essential statements, which show clearly enough that the neglect to salute the Prince on his arrival was not due to disrespect to him, or a feeling of hostility to England:—

"It is the custom that on the arrival of a Prince the Sovereign who receives him invites the diplomats accredited to his Court to assemble at the station or the palace, according to the circumstances. In the invitations it is the custom to indicate the dress to be worn. The Diplomatic Agent at Cairo, on the occasion of the arrival of the Prince of Wales, not having received this invitation, and desiring to act together in order to avoid any lack of decorum towards the august visitor, met at the residence of the dean, the Consul-General of Spain, Senor de Ortega. There the Consul-General of Austria-Hungary observed that on the occasion of the arrival of Prince Rudolph no invitation had been given to the Diplomatic Body, and that the same rule was observed by the Court on the arrival of the Prince of Naples, that in both cases the Diplomatic Body considered it proper that they should not go to the station, and consequently that was the proper manner of proceeding to be observed on the present occasion. After this observation it was decided that the Diplomatic Agents should abstain from going. The Commendatore Maccio was, despite himself obliged to do as the others did to avoid discourtesy towards his colleagues, but the fact of the absence of the Italian Diplomatic Agent is an additional proof that it was in the mind of no one to show discourtesy to the august personage, and that the only difficulty was that the Agents could not go where they were not invited to go. For the rest, the Prince, with his great common sense, showed that he was not of the opinion of the journalists anxious to magnify slight matters by inviting the Consul of Italy to lunch on his yacht at Alexandria."

Beyond the testimony of the facts so stated it is certain that any Agent of the Italian Government who should venture to take part in any demonstration in disparagement of the English Government or its representatives, would be instantly disavowed by the Government, and to his cost.

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Referring to Samoa during the discussion of the Foreign Office estimates on Nov. 26, Count Bismarck stated that all the Powers had agreed to keep the resolutions of the Conference secret for the present, though the Reichstag would be informed of them as soon as possible. The equality of the rights of the three States interested in Samoa had never been denied; but, of course, only commercial and non-political questions were at issue, Samoa having been, and still being, independent. The Conference came to a satisfactory conclusion regarding these matters and the restoration of King Malietoa.

"PHOSPHO," a most agreeable beverage and valuable nutritive-stimulant. Rs. 24 per dozen. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(*Gazette of India*, December 14.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, Dec 12.

His Excellency the Governor-General, under the authority vested in him by the Statute 24 and 25 Vict, Cap 67, Section 10, has been pleased to nominate Sir Alexander Wilson, Kt, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant S F Bayley, Bengal Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is posted as Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, and to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, in Rajputana.

The following appointments were made in the Foreign Department of the Government of India, from the 10th September, to the 20th October, 1889:—

Mr H S Barnes, officiating Under-Secretary, to be Secretary, substantive *pro tempore*.

Major G R Irwin, officiating Junior Under-Secretary, to officiate as Under-Secretary.

Captain W H Cornish, Bengal Staff Corps, officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, and Assistant Secretary, to officiate as Junior Under-Secretary.

Captain W H M Stewart, Bengal Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd class, and Attache, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class, and to be Assistant Secretary.

The following promotion is made in the graded list of the Political Department, with effect from the 9th November, 1889, consequent on the appointment of Mr. H S Barnes, officiating Political Agent of the 1st class, to officiate as Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department:—

Lieutenant-Colonel F A Wilson, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 1st class.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Leave and Appointments.

The following substantive promotions of officers of the Account Department are notified:—

With effect from the 7th October, 1889.—

Mr T W Rawlins, to be Accountant General, class I.

Mr S Jacob, to be Accountant General, class II.

Mr R Logan, to be Accountant General, class III, and

Mr E Lawrence, to be Enrolled Officer, class II.

Mr Lawrence will, however, continue, for the present, to hold the appointment of Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

With effect from the 29th October, 1889—

Mr R Logan, to be Accountant General, class II, and

Mr A F Cox, to be Accountant General, class III.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Appointments.

Major A G Tidy, North Lancashire Regiment, to be Garison Instructor, vice Major G. Poignand, who has vacated that appointment. Dated 14th December, 1888.

Personal Staff.

The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's personal staff:—

Lieut G P Brasier-Creagh, 9th Bengal Lancers, Extra Aide-de-Camp, to be Aide-de-Camp, vice Major F T R Hamilton, who has vacated that appointment. Dated 10th December, 1889.

Staff Corps.

Lieutenant Alfred Charles Hickley, West Riding Regiment, Wing Officer, 40th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the 10th May, 1888, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

Furlough and Leave.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:—

Major-General Sir F B Norman, K C B, Bengal Staff Corps, (p a) for one year, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Colonel A G Handcock, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 6th Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry, (p a) for two years, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Major M K Martin, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 2nd Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, (p a) for one year and 266 days under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

Lieutenant H W Iles, R A, Subaltern, No. 2 Bengal Mountain Battery, (m c) for 182 days, under rule IX, note I, of the regulations of 1868.

Conductor T Wilson, Chief Clerk, Ordnance Office, Calcutta (m c) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875. (This cancels the leave granted to him in G G O No. 989 of 1888.)

Sub-Conductor H J Marcoolyn, office of the Quartermaster-General in India (m c) for 1 year under rule VI of the regulations of 1878.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—

Colonel C H Palmer, Bengal Staff Corps, 10th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension Service—32nd year, commenced 12th July, 1889.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Lieutenant I. Philipps, Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha Regiment, Punjab Frontier Force, for one year. Pension Service—7th year, commenced 12th May, 1889.

Captain E. J. Medley, Bengal Staff Corps, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave (p. a.) till 15th May, 1890.

Promotions.

Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 10th November, 1881, the names of the following officers are moved up on the Indian Gradation List:—

Lieutenant-General Sir P S Lumsden, GCB, CSI, Bengal Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Generals in consequence of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List of General C Cureton, CB, Bengal Staff Corps, on the 22nd October, 1889.

Colonel M W Willoughby, CSI, Bombay Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Major-Generals, in consequence of the promotion of Major-General S de B Edwards, CB, Bombay Infantry, to the rank of Lieutenant-General on the 22nd October 1889.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels in the Army.

9th December, 1889.

Samuel Hunter Cowan, Bengal Staff Corps.
Henry Stephen Hutchinson, Bengal Staff Corps.
David Cowie, Madras Staff Corps.
George Fraser Eric Smith Neill, Madras Staff Corps.
Augustus Berkeley Portman, Bombay Staff Corps.
Theodore Methven Ward, Bombay Staff Corps.
Robert Francis Taylor, Madras General List Infantry.

10th December, 1889.

John Edward Campbell, Bengal Staff Corps.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

Captains to be Majors.

10th November, 1889.

Michael King Martin.

8th December, 1889.

Robert Francis Trotter.
Aubrey de Vere Alexander.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

Colonel Welby Wroughton Boddam, Bengal Staff Corps, is admitted to the Colonel's allowance, with effect from the 12th December, 1889.

Appointments.

The Hon'ble Sir Stuart Colvin Bayley, KCSI, CIE, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, to be Honorary Captain.

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LORD BLACHFORD died at his seat at Cornwood on Nov. 21. The deceased was descended from an old family, who for many generations were merchants of Plymouth, and who claimed as their ancestor the Mr. Rogers who died a martyr for Protestantism in the reign of Queen Mary. The Right Hon. Frederick R. Rogers, Baron Blachford, now deceased, was the eldest son of the late Sir Frederick Leman Rogers, Bart., of Wisdome, Devon. He was born in London in January 1811, and was educated at Eton and Oxford. He took his B. A. degree in 1832, graduated M. A. in 1835, and B. C. L. in 1838. He was called to the Bar in 1836. Nine years later he was appointed Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, and in 1846 was made one of the Commissioners of Lands and Emigration. In 1860 he was appointed Permanent Under-Secretary to the Colonies, and held the post until 1871, when he was sworn in as a member of the Privy Council, and in the same year was raised to the Peerage. The deceased leaves no issue, and the title falls to his brother, John Charles Rogers, who is seventy-one years of age.

## MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

LIEUT-GENERAL SIR CHARLES GOUGH retains his command in India until the end of March next, and then retires, permanently, it is to be feared, from active service, for the simple reason that his high rank virtually debars him from the hope of further employment. It was in 1848 that he joined the Bengal Cavalry. Since that time he has kept himself well to the front when fighting and hard work have had to be done. His gallantry is borne testimony to by the bronze cross he wears on his left breast. He has been a dashing Cavalry leader, a popular comrade, and a good soldier, and the Indian Army will witness his departure with feelings of deep regret.

Sir Charles Gough's successor in command of a division is, it seems, to be Major-General Æneas Perkins, an officer of the old Indian Engineers, who came under the notice of Sir Frederick Roberts in the Afghan Campaign, and was Commanding Royal Engineer in the Cabul-Candahar march. As the new rule hits the senior officers of the Engineers in India very hard, it is only fair that they should be given a chance of securing military employment; and although some surprise may be occasioned by General Perkins's selection for a division, it has to be recognised that he has a good field record, and he had claims accordingly.

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The command of the Coldstream Guards will fall vacant before long, as Colonel Wigram becomes a general officer. In him the Brigade of Guards loses one of its most popular officers.

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Colonel T. Philips, the respected Assistant Adjutant-General at Dublin, was so broken down by his recent severe domestic bereavement that it was feared at one time that he would throw up his appointment. Happily for all connected with the Dublin garrison, he has not done so.

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General Sir Arthur Herbert, though named in some quarters for one of the vacant colonelcies of regiments, has had to waive his claims in favour of Sir Arthur Borton and Lieutenant-General Wingfield. The former is appointed to the Norfolk Regiment, the latter to the East Yorkshire, Sir Henry Bates going from the Norfolk to the South Lancashire, to allow of Sir Arthur's transfer from the 1st West India Regiment, of which he has been for some years titular chief. As all three officers served previously in the regiments with which they again become associated, no complaint can very well be made, as has been the case on former occasions. So much has been done of recent years to undermine *esprit de corps*, once a feature of the British Army, that it must be most gratifying to those who believe in the maintenance of regimental good-feeling to find that at one side of the War Office the advantage of keeping alive old traditions still recognised.

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The Duke of Connaught is certainly doing his utmost, says the *World*, to qualify himself for the high command for which he is destined. He was promoted to the rank of major-general on May 29th, 1880; on September 29th of that year he assumed a brigade command at Aldershot; in 1882 he accompanied the Expedition to Egypt as commander of the Guards Brigade. Early in the following year he went back to Aldershot; there he remained until the end of 1883, when he accepted a divisional command in India. He resigned that in September 1885, but returned to the East in a similar capacity in September 1886. The command of the Bombay Army falling vacant just afterwards, he was offered and accepted the appointment, the duties of which he assumed on December 14th, 1886. Whatever his Royal Highness has done since he joined the Army he has done thoroughly. He is a soldier at heart, never spares himself, and in his dealings with subordinates is modest and unassuming, but in matters of duty firm and decided. The Bombay Army never was in better condition than it is to-day. He has every details at his finger-ends, knows everybody it is necessary for him to know, has visited almost every station and regiment in his command, and rarely forgets a promise or a face.

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It is stated that Colonel J. C. Le Quesne, lately in command of the Cavalry Depot, Canterbury, and formerly of the 12th Lancers, has been appointed to succeed Sir Baker Russell in command of the troops at Shorncliffe. It happens that in the list of eligible candidates with claims the name of Colonel Le Quesne does not appear. He has had no war-service since the Mutiny, and there are several others who have, and whose cases must be first considered when Sir Baker Russell vacates his pleasant command.

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Colonel Sir Benjamin Bromhead, who was severely wounded in action in Sikkim and lost his right hand, has been pronounced medically fit to return to duty, and resumes command of the 32nd Bengal Pioneers.

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Lord Charles Beresford is expected at Plymouth, as soon as he is quite recovered from his late accident, to inspect the Undaunted.

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The Kingfisher (an obsolete sloop which sank at her moorings a short time ago) has been raised after some ten days' work, and beached near Keyham to be broken up. Probably more money has been spent in raising her than will be got back again, but she had to be got out of fair way. Some searching inquiry should be made as to the cause of her sinking, as very strong suspicion exists that she was purposely scuttled by some boys in the training ships, to find work for the divers in raising her.

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The Spanker has utterly failed in her steam trials; even under natural draught three hours was sufficient make her boiler-tubes leak so much that she had to be towed back perfectly helpless. The Barossa at Portsmouth failed from the same cause for the second time. These are types of what is every day occurring, owing to the way expense is cut down, so as to get the greatest number of ships (regardless of efficiency) for the money. Eventually they are tinkered up to contract form, accepted, and pointed at as important additions to the Fleet, though they collapse immediately they are commissioned.

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As a proof of the above, look at the result of the late steam trials in the Mediterranean. The two modern ships, Edinburgh and Colossus, were the fastest, with a glorious speed of 13 and 13·7 knots respectively, thus beating the older ships by about a knot. This is the cheering result of the aforementioned policy. Apparently the powers that be have never read the pamphlet entitled "Speed as a Factor in Naval Warfare," and the lessons of the last manœuvres are not yet, at any rate, to bear fruit.

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Since the late Duke of Wellington observed that "it would be easy enough to officer the British army for nothing, that there would be an abundant supply of officers forthcoming even if they were not paid for their services," the content, or discontent, of the officers of the British Army has never been taken into consideration by any Secretary of State bent on drawing up a new warrant. But things were very different when that remark was made to what they are now. To-day the majority of men who enter the service are poor men who are largely dependent upon their pay, and later on the pension they receive on leaving the service. This being the case, neither their feelings nor their pockets are considered in the publication of royal warrants, and we fail to see any way out of the difficulty except by concerted action on the part of the officers themselves. The medical staff combined and obtained the redress to their grievances they asked for. Why should not the combatant officers do the same?

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A little wonderment has been expressed among service men as to when, if at all, the British Admiralty is going to bestow some recognition upon the labours of our blockading squadron on the East Coast of Africa. Possibly this arduous and dangerous work is not thought worthy of any special recompense, but even a few words would be better than nothing. Now, Germany has only got a young navy, it is true, and, therefore, perhaps, it is the more expedient to give encouragement; still, when our British officers notice the manner in which the Emperor actually goes out of his way to honour the officers and men returning from the same duty as they have been performing, they cannot help feeling that something is their due. In the *Official Marine Gazette* there is an Imperial order, dated at Mitylene on the 1st inst., expressing the thanks of the Emperor for the way in which the admiral commander of the Leipzig conducted the blockade, and conferring on him the Star of the Order of the Crown of the Second Class, with a sword. In the same proclamation the Emperor acknowledges his satisfaction with the conduct of the officers and crews in a very practical way.

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MISS MARY ANDERSON is making plans for treading the boards once more. It is stated (by the London corrspondent of the *Manchester Examiner*) that she is studying "The Tempest," and hopes some day to produce it as it has never yet been produced.

TO REGIMENTS & SHIPS.—Edward's Desiccated Soup, very portable and extremely good. A six-anna tin makes three pints of delicious healthy Soup. Special Terms for quantities. Sole Agents, PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.


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OF PURE VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS AND FREE FROM MERCURY.

A RIDE TO KHIVA,
BY CAPTAIN FRED. BURNABY, ROYAL HORSE GUARDS.

PAGE 18 says:—

"Two pairs of boots, lined with fur, were also taken; and for physic, with which it is as well to be supplied when travelling in out-of-the-way places—some Quinine and Cockle's Pills—the latter a most invaluable medicine and one which I have used on the natives of Central Africa with the greatest possible success. In fact, the marvellous effects produced upon the mind and body of an Arab Sheik, who was impervious to all native medicines, when I administered to him five

COCKLE'S PILLS,

will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district many months afterwards, informed me that my fame as a 'medicine man' had not died out, but that the marvellous cure was even then a theme of conversation in the bazaar."

THE PHARMACOPŒIA.

An extract from the second edition (page 188) of the translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Company:—

"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the new Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes, yet we know that hæmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except in the form of

COCKLE'S PILLS,

which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which, I think, are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me) of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made Pill in the Kingdom; a muscular purge, a mucous purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hæmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

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ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.

These Pills consist of a careful and peculiar admixture of the best and mildest vegetable aperients, with the pure extract of the flowers of the Camomile. They will be found a most efficacious remedy for derangement of the digestive organs and for torpid action of the liver and bowels, which produce indigestion and several varieties of bilious and liver complaints. They speedily remove irritation and the feverish state of the stomach—allay spasms—correct the morbid condition of the liver and organs subservient to digestion—promote a due and healthy secretion of bile, and relieve the constitution of all gouty matter and other impurities, which, by circulating in the blood, must injuriously effect the action of the kidneys—thus by removing the causes productive of so much discomfort, they restore the energies both of body and mind. To those who indulge in the luxuries of the table, these Pills will prove highly useful, occasioning no pain in their action, unless they meet with an unusual quantity of acrid bile and acid matter in the stomach and bowels. To Europeans on their arrival in India or China they are recommended as a preservative against the fatal disorders peculiar to tropical climates. Their occasional use, if combined with the strictest attention to diet, will be frequently found to remove at once by their influence over the secretions that congestive and unhealthy condition of the liver which is so often the earliest antecedent of severe febrile and constitutional disturbance. It must be understood that these Pills are not recommended as containing any new or dangerously active ingredients; on the contrary, they are characterised by a remarkable simplicity of combination; and whatever merit they may be found to possess depends as much upon the selection of pure drugs and the unusual labour and attention bestowed upon their subsequent preparation, as upon the acknowledged peculiarity of their composition. They are not recommended as a panacea, nor are they adapted to all complaints; but as a mild and efficacious aperient and tonic in the various forms of indigestion, it will not, perhaps, be an exaggeration to state that they have been resorted to under all systems of diet, changes of climate, or atmospheric alterations, with an extraordinary degree of success for 86 years. This celebrated family aperient may be had throughout the United Kingdom in boxes, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s., as well as in India, China, New Zealand, and the Australian colonies.

References for the above can be made to NARSEELAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA, No. 7, 3rd Bhoiwada and the PROPRIETORS of the QUININE BITTERS Co., LD., Llanelly, South Wales.

# DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

## THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

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Aerated Water Manufrs. - } Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.
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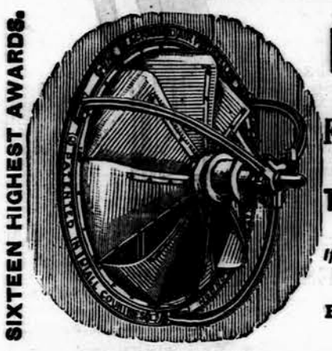

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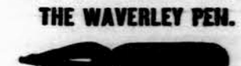

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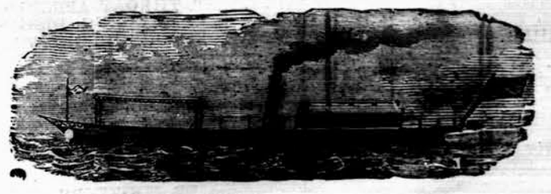

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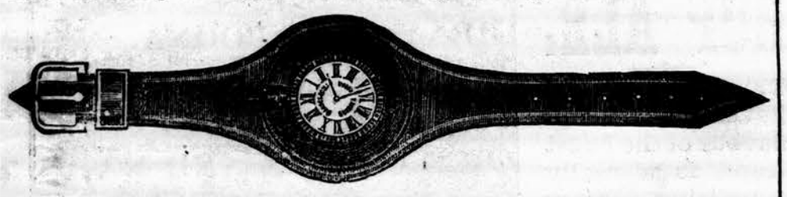

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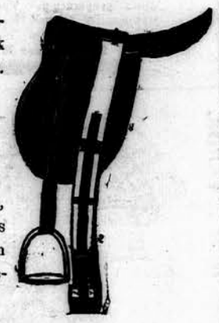

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